THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 223

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

AUSTERLITZ RECALLS DAY OF NAPOLEON

Exhibit in Moravian Village Where He Won Mastery of Europe

GREAT MONUMENT ON BATTLEFIELD

Virtues of Peace Emphasized by President Masaryk as Lesson of Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — To commemorate Napoleon's victory at Austerlitz on Dec. 2, 1805, one of the most important battles in the whole of his career, the people of the Moravian village of Austerlitz, now called, in Czech, "Slakov," organized in July a special exhibition of relics and documents related to the person and times of the Emperor. This was done, not to extol the virtues of war, but rather as a gesture of peace. President Masaryk, when on a visit here, particularly stressed this point.

What Marengo meant to Napoleon the Consul, Austerlitz meant to Napoleon the Emperor. This victory made him master of practically the whole continent of Europe. There his defeat of the combined Austro-Russian armies made powerless the Third Coalition ranged against him, and the only other serious threat to his power during that year was Nelson's annihilation of the Franco-Spanish fleet off Trafalgar.

Hollow Chessboard Shown

The exhibition was held in Austerlitz Castle, one of the finest examples of baroque architecture in central Europe, and formerly the property of the Kounitz family. In 20 of its rooms, valuable material from public and private sources had been assembled. Czechoslovakia itself has a large number of Napoleonic relics, such as the Gabler collection in the National Museum in Prague, rich in engravings and documents, and to these had been added others from all parts of the world.

Among the objects of interest was a chessboard which Napoleon used on St. Helena. It is hollow, and contained plans for his escape from that island. Intrusted to an officer, who was lost in a storm at sea, its secret was not revealed until long afterward.

Visitors to Austerlitz usually are eager to see the battlefield itself. On the spot where the fighting was thickest stands the "Mohyla Miru," the Mound of Peace, a monument erected in 1912 by the joint contributions of the French, Austrian and Russian Governments. It stands on the hill of Prace, the key to the whole battle, the cap-

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New Labor Law Stirs Protest In Mexico City

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The validity of Mexico's new labor law passed by Congress recently, to define the rights and obligations of worker and employer, which in the opinion of capitalists, investors and leading employers of the Republic is unconstitutional and extremely harmful not only to them but to the cause of Labor as well, may be tested by court action.

Such a warning has been voiced by the Employers' Association representing the industrial and manufacturing element of the country. Likewise Labor, or at least the extreme element of Labor, is reported not satisfied with the new law.

The protest follows in the wake of a message sent to former President Plutarco Elias Calles, chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Mexico, by the association composed of mining, oil, railroad, textile, and other employers both foreign and Mexican—in which it is asserted that the labor law will defeat the purpose of the Calles monetary plan which recently eliminated gold and established silver as a currency basis in Mexico.

The association represents investments estimated approximately at $500,000,000, of which more than $300,000,000 is foreign money, largely American. Immediately following the action of Congress last Friday in passing the labor law, the legal counsel for the association went into action in face of what it considers a disregard of their last minute appeal to Congress for modifications. Usually, any bill approved by Congress goes to the President for signature and is then promulgated by publication in the "Diario Official." In announcing its intention to take court action against the law, the association may deter, perhaps actually block, its enactment. Statements issued by the association brand the law as "extremely radical legislation unequaled in any country."

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Browning and Shelley Honored in Florence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

TWO of the English poets who sojourned in Italy, Robert Browning and Percy Bysshe Shelley, have been honored in Florence.

A bust of Browning has been placed in the atrium of the Casa Guidi here by the Browning Foundation of Florence, while a tablet to the memory of Shelley was placed on the front of the house at the Bagni di San Giuliano near Pisa, occupied by him during the summers of 1820 and 1821, when he wrote his tribute to John Keats, "Adonais."

Trend Is Seen To Government Finance Action

Conviction Seems Growing at Williamstown of Its Present Necessity

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 18 — Government control over credits assumed an ominous position in proposals laid before the Institute of Politics today for solution of present financial conditions.

In spite of serious objection by representatives of business, the belief seemed to be gaining ground that central supervision of the general financial structure is requisite to promotion of prosperity. Prompt coöperation among governments and central banks was held by some speakers to be the only means of achieving the desired end.

None of the economists or business representatives here seems eager to advocate government interference in the field which is so firmly defended by business as its special preserve, but many of the discussions have seemed to indicate that coördinated action is now demanded by the world situation, and the tone of discussions today turned definitely in this direction.

The defense of private initiative as the best means to recovery was maintained by Mr. C. M. Rorty, former vice-president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company. Mr. W. C. Hotchkiss, dean of the Stanford University school of business, recommended a moratorium on the antitrust laws which was interpreted as a desire to permit business to work out its own salvation, but added that "there is no escape from the necessity of planning."

Admits Risks Involved

Prof. Jacob Viner, of the University of Chicago, agreed that there are "great financial risks involved in the plan of deliberate and concerted government and central bank action," but concluded that in large scale experiment with such action "may lie our only salvation."

Farthest of all in the line of government interference was Prof. Herbert von Beckerath, of Bonn University, who expressed firm belief in the efficacy of intergovernmental and bank coöperation in bringing about some form of control of finance and credit. In line with the general policy of government control he advocated wage cuts, practical maintenance of existing tariffs, and a liberal credit policy. He again ventured his belief that war debts are the major obstacle to recovery and that cancellation would provide a powerful stimulus to business.

Mr. Rorty argued that business is

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Ban on Night Work For Women Decried

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—An indignant protest against a statement of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment commending the Cotton Textile Institute for ending night work for women in southern mills came from the National Woman's Party yesterday.

"It is a burning injustice that a committee appointed by the President to help solve the unemployment situation should advocate doing so by a deliberate policy of throwing women out of work in a time of nation-wide depression," Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, national vice-chairman of the party, declared.

Steps taken by the Cotton Textile Institute to discourage night work were last week cited by Mr. Fred C. Croxton, chairman of the President's committee, as "an outstanding example of what an industry can do by voluntary action to set its house in order." Mrs. Hilles points out that both Mr. Croxton and the Cotton Textile Institute admit that most night work jobs are held by women. These women, she says, have been discharged not only from night work but from all work, since no day time jobs are assured them instead.

The National Woman's Party is not opposed to the abolition of night work for both men and women, but fights any restriction on the working hours of women which does not apply to men.

CHILEAN CONGRESS FORCES RENT CUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Congress has passed a bill for the obligatory and general reduction of house rents by 20 per cent. The voting was 44 to 40, six members abstaining from the division.

FARMS SHOWN TO PAY HEAVY SHARE OF TAX

Income Inequality Stressed by Lowden at Rural Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 18—Farmers, who comprise about one-fourth of the population of the United States, receive but about 10 per cent of the national income, Mr. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois cited before the American Country Life Conference here today.

He went on to point out that the farmer pays about 30 per cent of his income in taxes, while the other three-quarters of the population, which receives 90 per cent of the income, pays only about 10 per cent in taxes. "How long can this go on," he asked, "without disaster to agriculture?"

Reforestation must be greatly intensified to make headway in reclaiming denuded lands and in offsetting forest devastation, Mr. Raphael Zon, director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn., declared at a forum on rural planning.

Before any reclamation plan is undertaken, a land economic survey for each state must be made and methods for financing the project arranged, Mr. Zon said. "Other sources of taxation than real property must be found, or they may have to resort to financing it by issuing bonds as is done for highway construction and similar public projects," he said.

Mr. Zon asserted that there are some 80,000,000 acres in the United States in need of planting and, at the present rate of 135,239 acres a year, it would take 590 years for complete reforesting.

"Only the State of Michigan, and recently New York, are evidently tackling the reforestation job on a scale that will produce results," the speaker declared. "The smallness of the reforestation efforts may be further understood if the 135,239 acres planted are contrasted with the 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 acres of timber annually cut, a large part of which is left in such a condition that eventually it must be reproduced by artificial planting."

The total area planted by all agencies, public and private, in 1930, was 135,239 acres, Mr. Zon said, of which the states planted 60,245, or about one-third. Michigan headed the list with 26,617 acres and New York was second with 6464. Massachusetts planted 3825; Wisconsin 1221, and the others a few hundred acres or less. The aggregate plantings by individuals amounted to 31,582 acres, or 23 per cent, of the total; industrial organizations 29,395, or 22 per cent; the federal Government planted 21,676 acres, or 16 per cent; municipalities 9170 acres, or 7 per cent; other organizations 2344 acres or 2 per cent; schools and colleges 825 acres.

In an address on the problems of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Illinois Board For Relief Opens Plans for Winter

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Preparations to meet a second winter of unemployment in Chicago and Illinois, based on experience gained through last year's emergency work, started here yesterday with the reorganization of Gov. Louis L. Emmerson's Unemployment and Relief Commission.

It became likely that other measures may be considered when Mayor Anton J. Cermak urged the commission to consider a sales or luxury tax, thereby distributing the burden more equitably. Illustrating how his plan might function, Mayor Cermak suggested an honor tax of 1 per cent on all goods sold by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers on one day of each week for 20 weeks, estimating that in this way $5,000,000 could be raised.

The new plan of the committee is that the main body, as such, will function more as a state-wide body to supervise the coördination of relief work, and that the local fund raising and relief work in Chicago will be in the hands of a new organization known as the Joint Emergency Relief Fund of Cook County. Mr. Ryerson will also head this organization.

Acording to Mayor Cermak, a saving of $2,483,041 a year is made possible by the vacancies brought about since he took office in April. This includes 175 Civil Service jobs abolished, and the discharge of 910 "temporary" employees.

Lindberghs Ready For Tokyo Flight

NEMURO, Japan, Aug. 18 (AP)—A radio message late tonight from Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh at Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka Peninsula, advised the Ochiishi station here that they expected to start for Nemuro early tomorrow, weather permitting.

The fliers have been waiting for better weather conditions before venturing over the fog-shrouded Kurile Islands in a flight from Petropavlovsk to Nemuro, in continuation of their vacation tour.

Most of today there was fog at various points along the 897-mile stretch to their first stopping place in Japan, but there were indications of clearing weather.

Taos Guard on Pueblo Walls Watches in Silence the New Invasion of Ancestral Home

The Invaders Are White Men With Their Wives and Children, and Even the Family Dog, and These Tourists Are Changing Indian Customs

AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES—NO. 2

The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a series of 15 articles on the American Indian, his past, his present, and his future. As a feature of this comprehensive study, Mr. Henry Edison Williams of the Monitor staff, in a 20,000-mile automobile tour of the United States, visited the Indian country to get his facts first-hand. Other writers will contribute to various phases of the subject.

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—Silent and motionless on the upper terrace of a sun-baked pueblo a white-shrouded figure gazes out over the descending slopes of the Sangre de Cristo mountains of New Mexico where a clear, cool tributary hurries down between the North and South Pueblos of the Taos Indians to the distant Rio Grande, and a white road winds up from the town.

He is a traditional figure, this Taos watcher.

Thus stood one of his clan in 1540 when Coronado's armor-clad soldiers came riding up the valley in search of the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola.

Thus other watchers spied marauding bands of Navajos, Apaches, Comanches or Utes swooping down from the mountain passes or up from the plains to lay waste farms and pillage pueblos. Cries of warning brought the men of the tribe from the fields, sent children scurrying up rough-hewn ladders to the shelter of roofs, hurried the squaws from the river with their water jars and from the baking ovens with their loaves, hastened the drawing of ladders above the doorless lower stories, and united the tribe to repel the invader.

A New Invader Appears

Today the burnoosed figure watching from the Taos housetop sees another invader sweeping up the valley. No cry of warning escapes his lips. The men remain at their labor on the irrigation ditches; the children play in the strong shadows cast by the sun-bleached adobe walls, and the women move placidly about the cool, dim rooms of the pueblo. No ladders are drawn; no bows are strung. Yet, despite the Old World tranquillity of the scene, the brown people of the pueblos are aware that another invasion is afoot.

A trail of dust streaks up between the cottonwoods from the town. A yellow car comes speeding past fields of beans and alfalfa, slows down to negotiate the narrow lane which

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

U. S. CONSIDERS CHINA'S INQUIRY ON WHEAT DATA

Waits Formal Action—Believed Price Would Be About 35 Cents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—At the offices of the Federal Farm Board, to which all proposals for the purchase of American agricultural products are sent by the State Department, it was declared that pending the receipt of a formal offer from China for American wheat, the board would not act. Members were much interested in the possibility of the sale of a large quantity of grain to China, but pointed out that many important matters would have to be disposed of before an agreement could be effected.

It is pointed out that terms will apparently have to be generous, as China has been buying wheat from Australia during the past year at very low prices. It is declared that when American wheat, through the agency of the Farm Board's stabilization, was selling for 85 cents a bushel Australian wheat was being delivered to Chinese millers at 35 cents a bushel.

Australia is said to have benefited by depreciated currency, enabling her greatly to undersell her competitors, so that at present she is dominating the Chinese market to the extent of nearly 80 per cent. Canada ranks next, with about 17 per cent, and the United States is third.

There is a considerable quantity of wheat grown in northern China, it is declared, but there again lack of transportation facilities prevents its distribution. It is cheaper to import wheat from abroad, it is asserted, than to buy this interior Chinese wheat.

Manchester Shifts In Favor of Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 18—A startling change of sentiment from support of free trade and liberalism to advocacy of tariff barriers has taken place here, according to a report prepared under the direction of the board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and included in the chamber's handbook for 1931-32, issued today.

"Manchester opinion was fully prepared some years ago to approve efforts to bring about reductions in tariff barriers," writes Mr. E. Raymond Streat, secretary of the board of directors, in the report, "but today a majority of members would prefer to counter barriers against us with barriers raised by us against others. This change in Manchester, of all places, is full of significance for governments and business men in both foreign and empire countries."

The report records Manchester's objection to handicaps to the cotton trade through the boycott of foreign textiles in India. This boycott, it is declared, was "engineered by the Congress party for political ends," and Indian mill owners who supported the move and the Government of India are assailed for their failure to combat "all attempts to achieve political progress by such means as have been employed."

It is noted, also, that Manchester textile makers, who traditionally have supplied whatever the customer wanted, now are "telling the customers what they ought to want and persuading them to want it." This, it is said, is the "impulse that lies behind the various trade missions overseas, on which Manchester has been strongly represented."

SPAIN OUTLAWS WAR IN DRAFT CONSTITUTION

New Clause Uses Pact of Paris Terms—Paper Ready for Cortes

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Aug. 18—Renunciation of war in the specific terms of the Pact of Paris is provided in a new clause just added to the draft constitution of the Spanish Republic.

The complete form of the new constitution was today handed to the speaker of the Assembly, and the Cortes is now enabled to commence its real work of revising and approving this important document.

One article reads: "Spain solemnly renounces war as an instrument of national policy." This declaration is taken to mark a determined desire of the Spanish Republic to align itself unqualifiedly on the side of world peace and contribute to the cause of world disarmament.

Another article recommended to the Cortes provides for abolition of capital punishment.

The president of the preliminary Commission, Señor Jimenez de Asua, describes the new draft as "not socialistic, but at the same time advanced, especially as regards social matters." The commission wanted, he stated, to make the measure eminently suited to the present moment.

An effort has been made to free the Government from unnecessary interference and hindrance by Parliament, while on the other hand care has been taken to prevent the possibility of a dictatorship on the part of the President, by providing for his removal from office by a popular referendum.

A. F. of L. Approves World Court Entry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18—Entrance of the United States into the membership of the World Court, in accordance with the Root formula, was approved by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at yesterday's session of its pre-convention meeting, held at the Ambassador Hotel. The council assured a delegation representing silk mill workers from Paterson, N. J., that the federation would aid them in their controversy over wage scales and working hours. Referring to the World Court, Mr. William Green, president of the federation, said:

"An examination of the protocols of the World Court leads the council to the conclusion that the interests of the United States are adequately protected. It is the opinion of the council that the Senate of the United States would serve the cause of international peace and good will by giving prompt approval to the recommendations made by President Hoover, providing for our adherence to the World Court."

Mr. Green said that while satisfactory wage agreements had been reached for 1500 of the workers involved in the Paterson strike, 6000 men and women were still idle.

HUNGARY PLEDGES OPERA TO WORLD FAIR

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Mr. J. J. Vincent, managing director of the German Grand Opera Company, returned from Europe yesterday with a contract signed by the Hungarian Government to present the Royal Opera Company of Budapest at Chicago during the 1933 World's Fair.

The company, consisting of 300, will present the most spectacular of the Royal Hungarian Operas, "John the Hero," Mr. Vincent said. Later, it will tour the United States.

RIVAL FORCES REPORTED NEAR BATTLE IN CUBA

Machado Tarries in Santa Clara as Rumors Come of Rebel Reinforcements

HAVANA, Aug. 18 (AP)—A decisive engagement between insurgent and federal troops in Santa Clara Province seemed today to be in the making as President Machado delayed his return to Havana.

Advices from the interior said 2000 insurgents, 1500 of them well-armed, already had engaged in minor skirmishes near Trinidad. President Machado changed his plans last night after arrangements had been made for his departure.

The arrival in Santa Clara of Señor Clemente Vasquez Bello, President of the Senate, strengthened indications of the imminence of a battle. Roads were carefully watched and a censorship was enforced on news dispatches.

President Machado announced that the rebellion had been stamped out in every part of the island except Santa Clara, and that the situation there was "not of sufficient importance to mention." The entire nation, he said, was "indifferent to the revolution, despite reports that the New York revolutionary junta intended to continue direction of the rebellion following the capture of Menocal and Mendieta."

Airplanes flew over Havana and dropped newspaper pictures of Gen. Mario G. Menocal, former President, and Col. Carlos Mendieta, who are imprisoned in Cabana fortress as leaders of the insurrection. Students circulated bulletins, saying the movement would continue, despite the incarceration of their chiefs.

Unconfirmed messages reaching Havana said a lieutenant of the Cuban Army, whose name was not given, had gone over to the oppositionist side taking 350 soldiers with him. Another unconfirmed report said a boat named the Frederick II had landed on the south coast of Oriente Province with 500 men, arms and ammunition.

Rebels Claim Success

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Leaders of the Cuban revolt in this country said today that rebel forces had blown up two bridges near Santa Clara city and disabled a branch railway between Trinidad and Placetas.

Dr. Fernando Ortiz, vice-president of the Junta in this city, said the revolutionary forces were making consistent headway despite the capture of two of its leaders.

He said President Machado did not care to inflict severe punishment on the leaders in view of the uncertainty of the situation.

£5,000,000 Credit To Hungary Aids Business Return

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The new £5,000,000 international credit granted to Hungary has restored normal business conditions after a critical period of restrictions.

The credit has given the desired backing to Hungarian currency and to the Government guarantee that all bank deposits will henceforth be covered by gold, which served to restore confidence among small depositors. As a precautionary measure a general guarantee consortium, consisting of the state, banks and big industries has been formed with a capital of 50,000,000 pengoes (about $9,000,000), to which each of these parties contributes one-third.

During the past few weeks the purchasing power of the Hungarian pongoe on the internal market has been maintained, despite abnormal financial conditions, and Hungary's great problem now is to regain for itself a large amount of the Hungarian capital which in the past months has found its way abroad, especially to Switzerland and Holland.

Meanwhile, according to the Magyarorszag, the Government, in coöperation with a special committee of 33 members appointed from both houses of Parliament is developing its economy program and expects to save 105,000,000 pengoes.

It is reported here, that Sir Arthur Salter, member of the League of Nations finance committee, is coming to Budapest to study the Hungarian economic situation, but according to views in Hungarian official circles, this is not to be interpreted as if Hungary is requesting the League to take steps to come to the aid of Hungarian economy—at least not for the moment.

ARGENTINE PARTIES JOIN FOR ELECTION

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 18 (By U. P.)—A campaign platform which includes Argentina's reëntry into the League of Nations, obligatory arbitration of international disputes and a disarmament pact between the American nations has been adopted by the Socialist and Progressive Democratic parties.

The two parties recently effected a temporary fusion for greater strength in the coming presidential election.

DUTIES TOTAL $217,003

PANAMA CITY, R. P. (By U. P.)—The Government collected $217,003 in duties on merchandise valued at $835,016 imported during July.

China to Reward Worthy Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping, China

CHINA has decided to award decorations to worthy citizens, not for military valor but for display of "time-honored virtues of China"—loyalty, filial piety, fidelity and benevolence.

The legislative yuan at Nanking has passed a law providing medals be awarded to those so distinguished and to those who help public schools, philanthropic societies, or other enterprises devoted to promotion of the public welfare.

Warm Winter Melts 'Bergs' In the North

Scarcity of Floating Ice in Ship Lanes Due in Part to This

Lack of icebergs in the transatlantic shipping lanes this spring for the first time since International Ice Patrol was established in 1913, was due to the unusually mild winter, the prevalence of easterly winds a great part of the time and the absence of any large quantities of field ice, according to Lieut.-Commander Noble G. Ricketts of the Coast Guard patrol boat General Greene, which arrived at Boston today.

The Greene cruised along the coast of Labrador and Greenland from July 4 to Aug. 10, making numerous soundings, taking the temperature of the water as well as samples of the water, and conducting a natural scientific survey for the use of the Government in preparing future charts.

Commander Ricketts said that the easterly winds tended to blow icebergs ashore on the coast of Labrador that would otherwise have drifted down to the transatlantic shipping lanes in the usual manner. Numerous data were gathered and will be submitted to the Coast Guard headquarters in Washington with studies of currents and weather conditions made by Mr. Olaf Mosby, a Norwegian oceanographer and natural scientist, who made the trip on the General Greene.

Many soundings were taken along the coast of Labrador, where they had never before been secured, and a wide shelf, extending from 50 to 100 miles off shore, was followed to the extreme northerly point of Labrador. During the voyage 90 icebergs were sighted off the Labrador coast and over 500 off Greenland shores, of which 175 were seen in one day alone, although thick fog prevented observations for many days during which countless other bergs would have been sighted if the weather had been clear, Captain Ricketts said.

While the General Greene was at Ivigtut, Greenland, three members of the British Courtauld Expedition arrived there having crossed the Greenland ice cap in about four weeks with dog team and skis. The ice cap is about 7000 feet above sea level and is sufficiently warm during the day to soften and melt the upper layer of ice so that the men travel by night when the ice freezes over and camp by day. The British explorers were planning to return to Copenhagen by steamer.

Chilean Accepts Presidential Call

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 18 (AP)—Having resigned to wage his campaign for the Presidency as a private citizen, Acting President Montero today turned the reins of government over to Señor Manuel Trucco, Minister of Interior.

He will be a candidate of the major parties and the civil organization which upset former President Carlos Ibañez. His opponent will be Senator Manuel Hidalgo, representing the Left parties. The elections are set for Oct. 4.

Señora Graciela Fehrmann de Montero, mother of four children, hopes her husband will be defeated for the Presidency.

Having had a brief taste of official position while he was Acting President, she opposed his acceptance of the nomination from the major parties and echoed his own desire to return to private life.

"We have no ambitions but to live in our secluded, happy home," she said. "The home life we so love will be exposed to the public gaze if he wins. Though I opposed his acceptance, the public demands it as a patriotic sacrifice and I told him if he felt he could not resist this request, then to accept. But it would not make me unhappy if he were defeated."

Perfect Pictures By X-Ray Camera

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—A new X-ray camera which shuts off automatically when it has just the right exposure for a perfect picture was described yesterday by a group of American radiologists returning from Europe.

The camera has an X-ray backstop behind the picture. This backstop catches the rays after they have penetrated the film, and measures them by ionization in a partial vacuum. It is set so that when just enough rays have passed to make the film perfect, the backstop automatically switches off the electric current to the X-ray tube, whereupon the exposure ceases.

REICH TURNS FROM DEBTS TO EXPORTS

Berlin Regards Extension of Short-Term Credits as Temporary Aid

FINANCIERS STRESS NEED OF EXCHANGE

Bankers' Report Expected to Clarify Future Policy on Reparations

With Germany lifted out of its critical financial condition by the bankers' extension of short-time credits, attention turns to the effects on world trade of the Reich's determination to build up its export trade.

The Berlin Government realizes that the credit agreement affords only temporary relief, and is looking toward the future, when it must pay these debts by favorable trade balances.

In the background of all the movements in Europe are the problems of reparations and disarmament. In this connection revival of the Dormesson plan which links these two questions is regarded as significant.

Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 18—Germany is well satisfied with assurance from Basel that its creditors have agreed to leave their short-term credits in the country for a period of six months.

The Reich regards this solution as only temporary, however, for no one here believes that German banks will be able to pay back 4,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 marks, about $1,000,000,000 to $1,250,000,000, next spring. Either the agreement now reached must be prolonged or short-term credits must be converted into long-term debts, it is averred here.

Prolongation of this agreement until the act of converting debts is completed is now being suggested and it will take from two to three years to pay back Germany's short-term debts.

But already Germany's attention is being engaged by other important questions which are raised by the bankers' report about to be submitted to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, as chairman of the recent London conference.

Foreign Exchange Needed

This committee, it is believed, here, was greatly impressed during its conference in Basel by Germany's determination to force its exports up and lower its imports in order to help itself over its present financial difficulties.

Germans readily admit that this threatens to affect every nation interested in international commerce and trade, but Germany has pointed out on every possible occasion that it must acquire foreign exchange after its foreign creditors lately withdrew enormous sums.

Thus the bankers' report is expected to touch upon this vital point, and make clarification of the international debt question a preliminary condition for granting Germany financial aid. It is held here as not improbable that the London conference may resume its work in January and reëxamine at the same time the whole reparations problem.

The effect of the policy of pushing ahead exports and squeezing down imports, which may prove stronger than political arguments in the debt revision question, is apparent from last month's German trade balance. This shows a surplus of exports over imports of no less than 254,000,000 marks. Especially imports have been cut down, Germany's argument being that it has not the money to buy from abroad, since other nations refuse to grant new credits.

Germans point to this development as illustrating how German conditions affect the whole world.

Exporting Nations Affected

Certainly the United States will feel a reduction in imports of textile raw materials by 14,000,000 marks and of oil cakes for fodder by 9,000,000 marks as compared with the preceding month.

Denmark and Holland will be affected by the reduction on imports of eggs by 5,500,000 marks, of vegetables by 5,600,000 marks, of fats by 2,200,000 marks. Italy will notice a fall in the imports of southern fruits by 3,200,000 marks.

On the other hand exports have increased by 75,000,000 marks, as compared with last month, especially in machinery, chemicals and textile products. This policy is expected to continue with great vigor for, while the short-term credits will remain in Germany for at least another six months, the bankers' committee has not opened the way for immediate financial aid for Germany, and thus Germany will have to continue keeping itself above water by taking drastic measures.

Flight of Mark Halted By Bankers' Assurances Of Credits to Reich

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Aug. 18 — The work of foreign bankers to assure maintenance of credits in Germany has been successfully concluded, the accord signed, and many participants have left.

It is now absolutely certain that the Reich will not be confronted in the immediate future with the flight of the mark, and that with the Bruening Government keeping a determined check on the internal

situation the country can continue its march toward recovery.

Many details troubled the bankers to the very end and the question of credits in German currency held within the country by foreign bankers is not entirely settled yet But this is a minor point and everyone expects the withdrawal of such credits will be handled smoothly if occasion arises.

With signature of the bankers' agreement, the study committee of 10 is rapidly concluding its own report. This document, drafted by Sir Walter Layton, includes as its first chapter a summary of the efforts just concluded which have stabilized short-term credits in Germany. The second chapter treats of special measures which, in the committee's view, Germany should take in order to assure its financial position by its own strength.

These recommendations, it is understood, follow to some extent the advice given to Germany in the successive reports of S. Parker Gilbert, formerly agent-general of reparations, and constitute the general view of the international specialists which it is important to put on official record.

The third chapter in the report, it is said, concerns measures which other governments should take in order to come to the aid of the Reichsbank. Precise information on this point is still lacking, but it is not likely the committee will stray from the definite financial mandate given it by the London conference to consider political questions, however germane these may be.

The last week's work in Basel has served to keep about 5,000,000,000 marks, about $1,250,000,000, in Germany, it is stated here. This total of short-term credits includes the funds of foreign branches of German banks as well as direct placements in the Reich. It does not include 2,000,000,000 marks more of short-term credits accorded to German industry, but which have not been a part of the Basel negotiations.

The second monthly working of reparations payments under the Hoover moratorium plan has just taken place smoothly. The Reich Government forwarded some $12,750,000 to the Bank for International Settlements, which is the monthly installment of the unconditional part of the Young plan payments.

Of this sum about $11,750,000 was returned automatically to German railways. The remainder retained here included Jugoslavia's share in reparations payments—since the Belgrade Government has not accepted the Hoover agreement—and minor sums needed as interest on the Young loan and for the World Bank itself. The contrast between this modest, almost unnoticed transaction, and the vast operation which would have been necessary without the Hoover plan marks the extent of progress made in the last 10 weeks.

Dormesson's Proposal For European Recovery Backs Arms Reduction

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 18—Singularly interesting is the reference back to the sensational plan for European relief which was put forward as long ago as February of this year by Mr Wladimir Dormesson, a distinguished publicist with diplomatic affiliations.

This plan was then regarded in some quarters as chimerical, but it nevertheless represented the opinion of eminent persons in America and Europe who foresaw the present crisis, and in another form the plan has actually had to be applied.

Compared with the Hoover plan it goes in some respects farther and in other respects not so far. Some of its features may again be noted and embodied in a more comprehensive scheme. The Dormesson proposal was for two years, not one. While France technically holds to the unconditional annuities under the Hoover plan, it would surrender them to the extent of 50 per cent under the Dormesson plan. But above all the Dormesson plan has the advantage of definitely linking reduction of armament expenses with reduction of debts and reparations.

World Repercussions Seen

Unless hope is held out to the German masses no one can doubt that extremists will become the masters of Germany with consequences that cannot be calculated. Collapse and fusion in Germany or recourse to desperate methods will leave no country unaffected, and immediate repercussions in some countries will be disastrous, socially and economically.

The so-called defeat of the Hitlerites and Nationalists does not change conditions; it merely provides a breathing space. If conditions continue the extremists will increase their forces, and to pretend the contrary is to close one's eyes to plain facts.

The Dormesson plan consisted in France's declaring itself ready to abandon 50 per cent of the unconditional payments and the Young plan annuities for 1931-1932 and 1932-33. The United States was asked to abandon for the same period 50 per cent of its credits from the allies, who would reduce the conditional part of the Young Plan by a similar amount in order that the integral benefit of American reduction would go to Germany.

France to Share Equally

Here, however, is a condition which is expressed in such manner as not to constitute humiliation for Germany, since it applies equally to France. In return for reduction of its reparation charges by half—and obligation on Germany would be greater if charges are completely suspended—Germany would pledge itself to reduce by 58,000,000 marks, or about $13,920,000, its annual military and naval expenditure for 1931-32 and 1932-33. This reduction represents a dimunition of one-twelfth of German expenditure on armaments.

On its side France would undertake an equivalent reduction—namely one-twelfth of its annual expenditure on military and naval armaments which are about 12,000,000,000 francs, about $480,000,000.

By this arrangement France would lose nothing, for if 50 per cent of the unconditional payments totals nearly 1,000,000,000, France on the other side saves 1,000,000,000 francs on its armaments.

Although events have been precipitate and more drastic measures are now probably called for, this plan may well be revived as furnishing the basis for serious negotiations which would relate the financial problem with the disarmament problem.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; gentle north to west winds with not much change in temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday with possible showers tonight in eastern portion; not much change in temperature.

All the Other New England States: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m Aug.18	Max. Aug.17		8 a.m Aug.18	Max. Aug.17
Atlantic City	76	92	Nantucket	72	82
Bismark	68	84	New Orleans	76	86
Boston	71	86	New York	76	86
Buffalo	70	78	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Calgary	48	..	North Platte	60	86
Charleston	80	90	Philadelphia	76	90
Chicago	76	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	108
Cincinnati	74	90	Pittsburgh	70	86
Denver	58	80	Portland, Me.	70	84
Eastport, Me.	64	78	Raleigh	78	90
Hatteras	78	88	St. Louis	70	86
Helena, Mont.	62	88	St. Paul	70	88
Huron, S. D.	66	94	Salt Lake City	70	92
Jacksonville,	76	86	San Francisco	56	62
Kansas City,	72	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	72
Key West	84	88	Seattle	58	76
Los Angeles	66	82	Tampa	78	92
Memphis	76	90	Washington	72	88
Miami, Fla	82	86	Wichita, Kan.	68	82
Montreal	70	84	Williston, N.D.	68	90

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 3:40 p. m., Wednesday 4:06 a. m.
Height of tides 10.5 feet, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:12 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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the way some women fight to hang on to old-fashioned ideas—even if they involve time, drudgery and expense. This was true of the family wash problem until within the past few years. Now, almost all thinking women have tried and found out that it really is cheaper to send washing to a good laundry than try to have it done at home—and is just as easy on the clothes. We welcome trial orders, but suggest that you phone first and allow us to explain our six different kinds of service so that you may choose one that exactly fits your particular requirements—or ask any one of our courteous driver-salesmen in the black-and-red trucks.

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TODAY'S TOPICS JUST AS LIVELY 89 YEARS BACK

Temperance, Transportation, Tariff Enliven Boston Paper of 1842

Temperance, transportation and the tariff were live topics for newspaper editors back in the days when John Tyler was President of the United States, and men believed that it was the "Manifest Destiny" of America to reforge the ring of its territorial boundary.

Judging from an edition of the Christian Reflector, Boston, of March 2, 1842, which has just come to light, free labor, slavery and invention also figured as "spot" news. The paper is well preserved, largely because made of rags, instead of wood pulp.

Under the heading of "Editorial Gleanings," readers were informed that "C. M. Thurston, Esq., in a recent speech in Louisville, Ky., declared that the temperance reform would save to Louisville the present year more than $200,000." That alcohol and industry did not mix 90 years ago any better than today is evident in the following advertisement:

"Temperance Boot & Shoe Manufactory—John Augustus would inform the public at large as well as his customers that he manufactures Boots & Shoes at Nos. 4 and 5 Franklin Avenue (at his old ten years' stand, 4 or five rods from Court st., nearly opposite the Court House) as good and as cheap as can be made at any other place in Boston, and best of all is, good or bad they are done at the time when promised. There is no mistake about it, for intemperance has left his shop and is fast retreating from the neighborhood."

Concord Subscribes $50,000

Concerning the projected railroad from Boston to Fitchburg, the Reflector reported that "the citizens of Concord, Mass. have subscribed $50,000 for stock in the contemplated railroad to Fitchburg." The Editorial Gleanings pointed out that "the fare of the traveler, on what is called the overland route from Calcutta to London, is $650."

Heading this column was a report that 81 firms and individual merchants of Philadelphia, protesting the Sunday operation of transportation lines, signed the following article:

"The undersigned, interested in the western trade of Philadelphia, hereby express their opinions, that the transportation of merchandise by our canals and railroads on the Sabbath, is unauthorized by any necessity, and much to be lamented as a violation of the law of God; and its discontinuance is recommended to the proprietors of the transportation lines."

Quieter in Washington

Affairs in Congress for the week were reported as having "been of a far less exciting character than for some time previous thereto." The tariff came in for considerable attention, but as far as providing any "excitement" the issue seems to have captured public attention about as little as it does today.

In the Senate Henry Clay presented a number of resolutions seeking to augment the rate of duties on foreign imports above 20 per cent so as to produce a net revenue of "twenty-six millions of dollars, twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of government, two for the payment of the existing debts, and $2,000,000 as a reserved fund for contingencies."

In the Senate, Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire presented a resolution concerning the commission to investigate the New York Custom House affairs. Debate on the matter took place "in which Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan, shown most conspicuous." As is often the way with senatorial speech-making, however, "the debate elicited nothing particularly interesting or important for the public to know."

In 1842, Henry Clay was approaching the zenith of his parliamentary power. He was casting longing eyes toward John Tyler's place in the White House. Under the heading "General Intelligence," was the report: "Mr. Clay has written to the Governor of Kentucky, resigning his seat in the Senate—the resignation to take effect at the end of the month of March."

Among the "Editorial Gleanings" was the following report concerning free labor: "The crop of sugar on the Isle of France this year promises to be the largest on record—from 40 to 45,000 tons. Free Chinese laborers are employed at 8 rupees pr. month, exclusive of rations—thus proving the vast superiority of free labor over slave labor. The slave holders prophesied at the date of the emancipation of their slaves that their ruin was inevitable—but time has shown them that 'honesty is the best policy' always."

A quotation from the Texian said: "We are gratified that the late treaty, entered into by Gen. James Hamilton, on the part of this Government, and Lord Palmerston on the part of Great Britain, concerning the suppression of the slave trade, has been ratified by our Government."

Another "gleaning" said: "A Rotary knitting loom has been invented by which a good knitter, with two or three ordinary assistants, will turn out about 1000 pairs of stockings or gloves per day. What are we coming to?"

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PROVIDENCE

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Blueberry Industry Advances in Unity

Organized development of the Massachusetts blueberry industry is progressing with plans of the Granville Blueberry Producers' Association, incorporated in June, to market their product next year under standard labels.

This organization is composed of blueberry growers in the blueberry region about Granville, Mass., and was formed for the two fold purpose of finding outlets for their crop and increasing its volume. Semi-cultivation of the blueberries, which are mostly of the semiwild low bush variety, is practiced by the association men, and the crop is marketed in the association's name.

If the berries correspond to the standard set by the State the Association will be allowed next year to use a state label of excellence on their crates and baskets, according to the Department of Agriculture in Massachusetts. Such a standardized product is declared to be their aim, and is expected to result in improved marketing conditions.

The association planned this year to ship about 6000 crates of berries, with 32 quarts to the crate. They have sold quantities to the chain stores at Springfield and in Connecticut and plan to ship also to New York.

Shorter Work Day Urged by Jahncke

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Aug. 18 (AP)—Relieving unemployment by shortening the working day and week and maintaining present wage scales was advocated yesterday by Mr. Ernest L. Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Department.

Addressing the Wisconsin state American Legion convention, Mr. Jahncke denounced the dole and attacked "political demagogues" whose proposals, he said, have a tendency toward Marxian Socialism.

The problem of combating the depression, he said, "goes deeper than such evasive proposals as doles and public or private charity. The problem must be attacked at its root—and that root is the question how to control increasingly efficient mechanized production.

"Obviously we cannot abandon if we would the use of more efficient machinery. But one alternative remains, and that is to supply employment by reducing of hours of labor and shortening of the working week, while maintaining the present high standard of wages. We have created for ourselves an enormous giant—the machine. Now we must learn to control it."

Mr. Jahncke urged "loyal support" of the President, whom he termed 'the commander-in-chief of the forces that are fighting this depression."

See our other advertisement in this issue.

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FREEPORT, L. I.	52 So. Main St.
PORT RICHARDSON, S. I.	145 Richmond Ave.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.	1210 Main St.
STAMFORD, CONN	97 Atlantic St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	172 Matherson St.
LYNN, MASS.	323 Union St.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.	548 Massachusetts Ave.
NEWARK, N. J.	890 Broad St.
TRENTON, N. J.	17 So. Broad St.
HACKENSACK, N. J.	192 Main St.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.	711 Cookman Ave.
PATERSON, N. J.	221 Main St.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.	500 Bloomfield Ave.
MT. VERNON, N. Y.	12 So. 6th Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.	519 Main St.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.	61 Main St.
UTICA, N. Y.	211 Genesee St.
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1337 F St. N. W.

ROOSEVELT ASKS HOOVER TO TELL OF POWER PLAN

New York Governor Wants Official Reply From President

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP)—Without comment, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today made public a letter to President Hoover regarding reports that the Government had entered into secret negotiations with the Canadian Government over New York's St. Lawrence River power project at Massena Point on the international boundary.

Mr. Roosevelt is understood to feel that the informal letter he received from Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, bearing the salutation "Dear Frank" does not constitute an official reply to his formal letter to the President. The letter from Mr. Castle, made public in Washington yesterday, according to the Governor's office, bore the date Aug. 13, two days after the Governor's letter was sent from Plattsburg.

The New York Governor dispatched his letter to Mr. Hoover while on his annual upstate inspection trip and a few days after he had conferred at Massena Point and in Montreal with Mr. Frank P. Walsh, chairman, and Mr. Delos M. Cosgrove and Mr. Fred Freestone, members of the State's Power Authority. It was during this trip that the Governor said he received word that treaty negotiations were under way. The Governor has asked the President to name Mr. Cosgrove to the treaty group because of his familiarity with the State's $171,000,000 power projects.

Political experts profess to see a possibility that the present situation may bring the water power development theories and programs of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt into bold relief, because of the possibility they may face each other in the 1932 presidential campaign.

The letter which the Governor wrote to the President was brief in itself but included a copy of a letter written to the Governor on Aug. 9 by Mr. Walsh. In this Mr. Walsh informed the Governor that the members of the Power Authority had held informal conversations in Canada looking to the furthering of plans for a dam in the international section of the St. Lawrence River.

"In these conversations," Mr. Walsh wrote, "it has been made apparent that the Governments of the United States and the Dominion of Canada are considering the abandonment of the appointment of treaty commissioners and the substitution therefor of direct negotiations through diplomatic channels alone between the federal governments of the two countries looking to the drafting of the treaty."

Mr. Walsh in his letter to the Governor quoted from a report submitted Dec. 27, 1926, by Mr. Hoover, at that time Secretary of Commerce, on the possibilities of the St. Lawrence River as a Lakes-to-the-sea waterway, as follows:

"That negotiations should be entered into with Canada in an endeavor to arrive at agreements on all these subjects. In such negotiations the United States should recognize the proper relations of New York to the power development in the international section.'

"This principle was reiterated on other occasions by Chairman Hoover."

After concluding the Walsh letter, the Governor wrote:

"In view of this whole matter in which I concur I will greatly appreciate it if you would be good enough to advise me of the status of the negotiations between the United States and Canada relating to the drafting of a treaty covering development of St. Lawrence River in international section for navigation and power purposes."

State Department Denies Negotiations Under Way For River Power Project

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent
Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, responding today to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, in answer to the latter's letter to President Hoover concerning negotiations with Canada on the St. Lawrence Waterway, declared that no discussions on this subject were in progress. Should such negotiations be opened, Mr. Castle added, the interest of the State of New York will not be neglected.

No explanation was forthcoming from the White House as to why Mr. Castle, and not the President, answered Governor Roosevelt's letter. The only statement made was that the matter was referred to the State Department. This is understood to be the second time that Governor Roosevelt has communicated with the President on this question. In the previous instance his letter was also sent to the State Department for reply.

When informal word came from Governor Roosevelt last week that he had written the President about the St. Lawrence negotiations, both the White House and State Department denied receipt of such a communication. Governor Roosevelt let it be known that if his letter was not made public by today, he would do so.

According to the State Department press notice accompanying Mr. Castle's letter, Governor Roosevelt's communication was dated Aug. 13. As late as Aug. 15, the department declared that it knew of no letter from the New York State Executive.

Despite the department's denial of negotiations, it is known on authority from reliable State Department quarters that the new Canadian Minister to Washington, Maj. William D. Herridge, discussed the St. Lawrence question with both Mr. Castle and President Hoover.

It was reliably stated that Major Herridge, who is the brother-in-law of Mr. R. B. Bennett, Premier of Canada, informed the Administration that the Canadian Government wished to consider the matter of a treaty on the issue through diplomatic channels, and not by a commission as had been proposed by President Hoover.

That the commission idea has been dropped by the Administration was indicated by the departure for Europe of former United States Senator Henry J. Allen of Kansas, long interested in the St. Lawrence waterway project, and known to have been slated for chairmanship of the American delegation on the commission. From sources close to Mr. Allen it was learned that the Canadians desired to negotiate directly, and that the President had abandoned the commission plan.

According to information reaching the capital from Albany, Governor Roosevelt's letter calls on the President for New York representation in negotiating a St. Lawrence treaty. It is further reported that Governor Roosevelt states that he has been informed that other issues were being injected in the negotiations and he objects to the resulting prolongation of the exchanges.

Mr. Castle's letter to Governor Roosevelt is as follows:

"The President referred to me your letter concerning negotiations with Canada on the subject of the waterway. All that it is possible to say now is, that no negotiations of any kind are going on. It is obvious that when the time comes, the interest of New York State will not be neglected."

AIRPLANE TO LAND MAIL FROM EUROPE

European mail brought across the Atlantic on the Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line will be landed in Boston late this afternoon by airplane catapulted from that vessel when 500 miles off the coast at 10:30 a. m. today.

Radio messages sent to the Boston office of the company today said that several sacks of mail were being sent ashore in the plane piloted by Herr Fritz Simon accompanied by Herr Kurt Von Haten, radio operator, and are due at Boston at about 5 p. m.

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THE GREEN PASTURES
Mansfield Thea., W. 47th. Evgs. 8:30, $1 to $3. Fop. Mats. 2:30 Wed. and Sat., $1 to $2.50.

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FARMS SHOWN TO PAY HEAVY SHARE OF TAX

(Continued from Page 1)

county government, Mr. Robert H. Tucker, professor of economics at Washington and Lee University, declared that the solution should come through development and extension of local self-government with state coöperation.

"This does not imply, however, that there should not be a more careful study of county and state functions than has yet been made and a more logical division of functions between the county and the state," Mr. Tucker added. "The future of the county, and in many respects the future of local self-government in the rural sections, will depend upon the ability of the people to see and meet the new conditions."

Mr. Mark Graves, State Tax Commissioner, urged a revision of the present method of making assessments, to keep pace with changes which have occurred since the general property system was inaugurated when 8 out of 10 inhabitants lived in rural areas.

Mr. Lowden discussed some problems of rural government. He described the city manager plan as "perhaps the greatest single achievement in America in improved municipal administration," and emphasized the importance of bringing local country government "down to date, so that it will be able to cope with the new conditions which environ it."

"It may be that the township can be reconstructed so as to become a self-conscious community," he said. "The closely knit community, wherever it has been established in rural America, has contributed greatly to the well-being of the members of the community."

Mr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, at the opening meeting last night, declared that rural life must be protected "against overstandardization and metropolitanism, against commercial rather than basic or social values, against external expenditures and supervisions."

"Society needs to conserve the example of a full, honest day's work, and also the regulating, constructive power of silence in an epoch of din," he said.

"To maintain a family or personal basis in agriculture is still the goal, for the reason that the development of personality is the highest product of civilization we can yet foresee," he continued. "No amount of organizational or welfare effort can develop social personality. The basis already exists. At the moment our work must be largely defensive, to protect the rural concept against other and less fundamental doctrines. Price is not the measure of human attainment."

FRYEBERG ACADEMY GETS TWO NEW HALLS

FRYEBERG, Maine, Aug. 18 (AP)—Two new halls of Fryeberg Academy were dedicated here yesterday in exercises held jointly by the annual alumni reunion. Some 3000 alumni and friends attended. Speakers included Col. Harvey D Gibson of New York; Dr. Wallace E. Mason, president of the New Hampshire Normal School, Keene, N. H.; Gov. William T. Gardiner; Dr. Clifton B. Gray, president of Bates College; Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher, and Mr. Wallace W. Towle, Boston, president of the board of trustees.

Governor Gardiner and trustees of the 139-year-old institution paid tribute to the philanthrophy of Mr. Curtis, whose $100,000 gift made possible one of the new halls.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Knights of Pythias: Mardi Gras parade (8), followed by Mardi Gras ball and reception, Mechanics Building, 9.

Brookline Field Concert, People's Symphony orchestra, direction Will Dodge; Brookline Field, Pond Avenue, 8:30; program as follows:

1. Marche, "La Reine de Saba" ... Gounod
2. Second Intermezzo, "The Jewels of the Madonna" ... Wolf-Ferrari
3. Piano Concerto in A major ... Liszt
   Soloist, Esther Miller
4. Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun" ... Debussy
5. Selections from "Rose Marie" ... Friml
6. Overture, "Tannhauser" ... Wagner
7. Invitation to the Waltz ... Weber-Berlioz
8. Barcarolle, "A Night in Lisbon" ... Saint-Saens
9. Excerpts from "Martha" ... Flotow

Soloists: Augusta Cooper, soprano, Emma Ainslee, contralto; Antonio Guarino, tenor, David Blair McCloskey, baritone.

Grand Pre-convention Ball, Boston Newspaper Men's Post, No. 305, American Legion, Spanish Gables, Revere, 8.

Cohasset: Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevere, St. Stephen's Church, 8:30, program as follows:

1. If I Were King (Overture-Fragments) ... Adam
2. Long, Long Ago ... Bayley
3. Still As the Night ... C. Bohm
4. The Lost Chord ... Sullivan
5. First Sonatina: (a) Allegro Moderato; (b) Andante; (c) Rondo ... Fiorel
6. Sylvia ... Oley Speaks
7. Song Without Words ... Mendelssohn
8. Romance, Op. 44 ... Rubinstein
9. The Rosary ... Nevin

Motion Pictures

Metropolitan — "Huckleberry Finn." Continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Treasure Chest of India," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 and 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Indian Primitive Paintings, Mrs. Seaver, 11.

Lynn Historical Society: Open House and Museum, 125 Green Street, Lynn, 2:30 to 5.

American Legion Convention: Department executive meeting, Samoset House, 8.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, address, "How the State Police Protects You," by Inspector George O. Mansfield, Massachusetts State Police, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5 except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by French masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

EXECUTIVE

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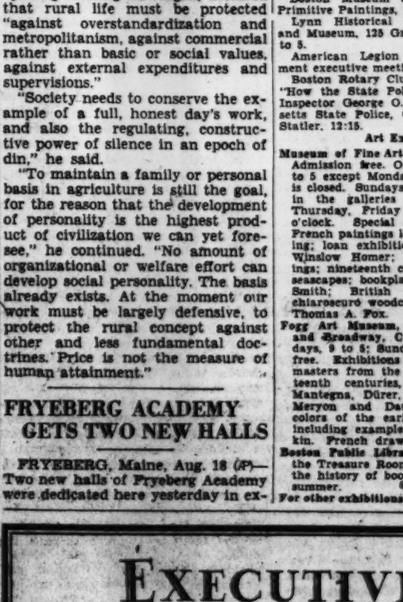

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ABERTHAW CO. NAMED GENERAL CONTRACTORS

New Publishing House Plans Await Final Action of Court on Zoning

The Christian Science Board of Directors announce that, subject to a favorable decision by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, sustaining the Board of Zoning Adjustments of the City of Boston, so that the new building for The Christian Science Publishing Society can be built in the place proposed, Aberthaw Company, construction managers, have been selected to act as general contractors on a fixed fee basis with a guaranteed upset price.

This form of contract is now used on large first-class construction work where economy and quality are determining factors. Also, under this form of contract the contractor will collaborate with the architect, Chester Lindsay Churchill, and the engineers, Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., during the preparation of the drawings in working out building costs.

Large Projects Handled

The Aberthaw Company has previously collaborated with the engineers. Under direction of Lockwood Greene, the contractors have handled projects involving an expenditure of approximately $16,000,000 during the last 20 years.

A particular cost and time system developed by the Aberthaw Company will be used to provide a daily check on actual expenses and duration of each step in construction, as compared with estimates.

Mr. Leonard C. Wason is president of the contracting firm and Mr. A. B. MacMillan is its secretary and chief engineer. Mr. MacMillan is to have direct charge of operations. The Project Manager in charge at the job is to be Mr. B. P. Floyd, a vice-president of the firm and for many years general superintendent, supervising much of the company's construction.

Mr. Charles F. Potter has been named as construction superintendent. Mr. Potter has had broad experience in supervising details of workmanship on monumental types of building, such as the Publishing House will be.

Erected Harvard Stadium

The Aberthaw Company has a long record of structural experience since its organization in 1894. At that time, reinforced concrete offered new opportunities to builders, and the company specialized in pioneer work to develop these possibilities.

One of its early reënforced concrete jobs was the Harvard Stadium, erected in 1903. Since then the company has expanded into a nationally known building organization, handling large structures of every type.

During the World War, contracts were executed for the United States Government aggregating millions of dollars. Among these were plants for the Winchester Repeating Arms Company at New Haven, and the Victory naval plant at Squantum in Greater Boston.

Among recent structures participated in by the firm are college buildings for Dartmouth and Harvard. During the past five years, more than 145 contracts, totaling in excess of $14,000,000, have been executed.

Industrialized Farms Needed, Campbell Says

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Back from his latest conference with President Hoover about farm relief, Mr. Thomas D. Campbell expressed the belief that "industrialized farming" was the cure for the economic depression.

Mr. Campbell, who grows wheat on 95,000 acres of leased land in Montana and runs his farm like a factory, envisioned a day when agriculture would be an important unit of "big business."

"Bankers and rich men must take over the farms," he said, "work them in economical units, use the best of machine equipment, pay high wages to skilled men, and employ engineers as managers.

"We can't be a prosperous nation as long as agriculture is broke, and it's prostrate. It has dropped $9,000,000,000 of income in eight years. Agriculture is the Nation's biggest buyer, so you can see how that kicked us down in the business toboggan. Business men and engineers have taken over every other industry and put it on its feet. They must do the same with farming."

"I feel that by use of the present laws and my suggestions the price of wheat on the farm, now 25 cents a bushel, can easily be doubled by Jan. 1," he said.

Mr. Campbell urged "real coöperation between the cotton and grain trade and the Federal Farm Board." As the first requisite of his plan, he would change the Chicago Board of Trade regulations so that short sellers of grain must deliver the same quality of grain as the farmer. The plan provides that only "good milling wheat" can be delivered on future contracts, prohibits "bids and offers," and provides for delivery of grain only at elevators.

Mr. Campbell would prohibit immediately the hedging in Chicago of any foreign grain or the sale of grain by a foreign buyer unless such short sales were subjected to a tax of half the tariff duty, or 21 cents a bushel. He suggests reducing to a minimum under the present flexible tariff provisions the rebate on Canadian wheat milled in bond.

To help cotton, Mr. Campbell proposed that the flexible provision of the tariff be invoked to raise the duties on jute and sisal. Cotton sacking should replace burlap, and would, he said, if the duties on jute were raised. This would provide for consumption of 1,000,000 bales of low-grade cotton, he added. Corn prices could be raised, he said, by higher tariff rates to shut out Argentine corn, used largely for poultry feed on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Campbell asserted the United States spring wheat crop is now short about 150,000,000 bushels, and the Canadian crop 200,000,000 bushels. This shortage, he said, will result in an increased price by next summer.

DO-X RESUMES FLIGHT

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Pan American Airways office here reported today that the flying boat DO-X left Para this morning, resuming its delayed flight to the United States. Arrangements have been made for stops at Cayenne and Georgetown.

Austerlitz—Where Napoleon Subjugated Europe

"MONUMENT OF PEACE" NOW TOPS HILL WHERE BATTLE WAS DECIDED
Near the Little Moravian Village Napoleon's Army, Although Outnumbered by 10,000, Defeated the Combined Austro-Russian Armies on Dec. 2, 1805.

HOOVER CRITICS UNFAIR, BRITISH WRITER REPORTS

Cummings Sees President and Learns of Policies at First Hand

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 18—Much of the criticism which is directed in the United States against President Hoover for his failure to wave a magic wand over the country and transform the seeming world-wide trade depression into national prosperity is "indiscriminate, ungovernable and manifestly unfair." Such is the judgment of Mr. A. J. Cummings who is investigating American trade conditions for the News Chronicle of London and who yesterday interviewed President Hoover.

In a dispatch from Washington today Mr. Cummings lets it be known that "a number of fierce anti-Hooverites" whispered that he would find the President "depressed, stormy, morose and uncommunicative, and that he would refuse to look me straight in the eye." This information Mr. Cummings found was completely false.

"Mr. Hoover looked me straight in the eyes," he writes, "and was neither morose nor uncommunicative. He had no resemblance to the 'nervous wreck' which his enemies gleefully described.

Shouldering Heavy Burden

"He happens to be one statesman in America who sticks to his job in heat-stricken Washington, and carries on an immense burden of responsibility which a clamorous press never for an instant allows him to forget."

Mr. Cummings reports that during the half-hour interview the President discussed vivaciously such questions as disarmament, Russia, and the economic situation in Great Britain and America. The interviewer explains that it is the refusal of President Hoover to sound a note of doom which has precipitated the irresponsible campaign against him.

The News Chronicle investigator does not suggest that the President is necessarily doing all that could be done to meet the emergency, but he considers that Mr. Hoover's critics could be much more constructively employed.

"Like many of the old-fashioned industrialists," Mr. Cummings writes, "the American Government is horrified at the bare notion of a 'national dole' and appears to ascribe a large part of England's ills to the operation of this iniquitous instrument of degradation and bankruptcy. In other words it refuses to visualize any form of national unemployment insurance free from the mistakes or extravagancies of the English system.

Charity Dole Found

"Yet all the time America is paying out a charity dole in the real sense of the word of vast proportions. Eighty per cent of relief distributed to many millions of poverty-stricken unemployed in America is paid through taxation. Papers do not stress this fact."

Mr. Cummings concludes with these words: "It seems to me that the virulent critics of Mr. Hoover would be better employed if instead of inventing offensive names for a harassed President they would invent an attractive and innocent name for the dole and then put it over. The Americans are a great people, living in a great country of immense natural and industrial resources. They will probably weather the economic blizzard with less hurt than any other nation. But first they must begin to tackle the unemployment problem."

In London today the Cabinet economy committee of the MacDonald Government is holding its final meeting on its finance bill.

Telephone Plants To Be Improved

More than $1,000,000 is to be expended in Massachusetts by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company for new construction and plant improvements, it was announced today at the regular monthly appropriation meeting. Throughout New England similar projects will entail expenditures of more than an additional $500,000, the executive committee reported.

Among the larger projects are appropriations for central office equipment in a number of New England cities. Among such improvements together with estimated costs are: Worcester, $38,190; New Berford, $17,505; Newburyport, $20,248; Bangor, $14,964, and Gardner, $12,851. Portland exchanged lines improvements will involve an expenditure of $34,752.

The company directors today elected Mr. Clarence G. McDavitt, to a vice-presidency. In his new office, Mr. McDavitt will continue as chief personnel officer and will assume other duties assigned by the president. He was graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1900. He is still active in alumni affairs.

WATERWAYS GROUP MEETS

The finance committee and chairman of the several committees appointed by Mayor James M. Curley to handle arrangements for the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association to be held in Boston, Oct. 5 to 9, held an executive luncheon meeting today in the directors' room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. John J. Martin, chairman of the local committe consisting of 150 Boston business men, presided.

ASHBURNHAM TAX $36.20

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—Ashburnham's tax rate was announced today as $36.20, a reduction of $2.80 from that of last year.

EXHIBIT RECALLS NAPOLEON'S DAY AT AUSTERLITZ

(Continued from Page 1)

ture of which gave the French the victory. It is more than 80 feet high, crowned with a great stone cross as the emblem of peace, and is a landmark for miles around. Today quiet reigns over the great stretch of undulating hills which meet the eye in all directions. The nearest railway station is some kilometers away.

Background of the Battle

To follow the course of the battle in detail, one must proceed to the hillock of Zuran, just off the Brno-Olomouc road, the point of vantage from which Napoleon himself followed the operations. Here, embedded in a large marble block, an excellent plan of the struggle has been inlaid in copper. Napoleon had chosen his ground some days before, for while on a reconnoitering trip from Brno (Brünn), his headquarters, he told his generals that here, sometime during the next two months, the decisive struggle would take place. He realized the importance of the hill of Prace. So did the Russian commander, Kutusow, but the latter's judgment was overruled by the rashness of his emperor, Alexander I. With 75,000 men, 10,000 less than his opponents, Napoleon won the day.

From Boulogne, on the English Channel, to Austerlitz, in southeastern Moravia, is a long stretch, yet both these places are closely linked up in this chain of events. At Boulogne, the French Army had been in waiting for some months, ready to invade England. Only lack of the necessary transports and the watchfulness of the English fleet stood in the way of the invasion, and a decisive blow at English trade and empire.

As a countermove, England succeeded by October, 1805, in establishing the Third Coalition with Russia, Austria and Sweden. The Allies planned four great attacking movements on the continent of Europe, which were to lead to the combined Austro-Russian forces marching into France. Napoleon however, soon became aware of the measures being taken against him, withdrew his army from Boulogne, and dispatched various divisions to different parts of central Europe and Italy. He realized that the issue would be finally decided somewhere within the heart of the Austrian Empire.

The capitulation of Ulm is the key to Austerlitz. This event turned the Allies' attack into defense, forced them to retreat into Moravia, to prevent a wedge being driven between the Russian and Austrian armies, and opened the way for the French to capture Vienna. The Allies retreated as far as Olsany, under the fortress of Olomouc—a good strategic position. The Russian Emperor's eagerness for victory caused them to abandon that position, however, for Austerlitz, where they planned to surround Napoleon's flank near Brno, cut him off from Vienna and the Danube and force him to retreat across the River Thaya. But, by his speedy movements, he outwitted them and won a victory which made powerless the coalition. By the ensuing Peace of Pressburg, on Dec. 26, Napoleon deprived Austria of Venice, Dalmatia, Tyrol and other places.

Austerlitz and the country about it now is a refuge of peace. It is significant that the official guide to the monument at Prace should close with the words of President Masaryk, "Not by force but by peace, not with the sword but with the plow, not with blood but with work, not with death but through life to life," as the key to Czech history and the legacy handed down from its great past.

Mexican Labor Seeks to Fix Costs

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Aug. 17 (AP)—Hundreds of Mexican farmers and laborers sullenly but peacefully heard fiery orations against "unscrupulous merchants" at a mass meeting in Piedras Negras across the international border yesterday. The meeting was called to protest food prices.

The crowd voted to have leaders frame a memorial asking city officials to appoint a price regulating body composed of wholesale and retail merchants and laboring people to fix normal prices for nationally produced and American produced goods and print list prices until the present emergency has passed.

Police and Government troops stood at the edge of the crowd ready to intervene in case orders that the meeting must not assume anti-Government aspect were violated.

More than 1500 marchers formed behind a band which led the protestors into the Plaza. The crowd gradually increased as speakers took the improvised platform to decry economic conditions in that section. The meeting lasted two hours.

Marchants have declared they will shut their doors if any price regulating committee is appointed.

City officials branded the meeting as a move by labor leaders to gain popular favor for the coming elections. Leaders of the protestants have attributed the price boosting to the Calles Monetary Act, blamed for a slump in the exchange value of the Mexican peso.

Unique Linguistic Degrees Awarded

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 18—Scholastic history added an item to its pages today when the first Doctor of Modern Language degrees ever to be given were conferred at the annual summer school commencement of Middlebury College by Dr. Paul D. Moody, president. The first wearers of the new blue and white hood are Mr. Valaurez B. Spratlin, Washington, and Miss Mary Terhune, New Albany, Ind., both of whom received the degree from the Spanish school.

At the commencement exercises of the various schools 45 masters' degrees were conferred, 22 from the French school, 13 from the broad loaf school of English, nine from the Spanish school and one from the German.

The requirements for the new degree are as rigid as for any degree known, including a year's work in the foreign country, residence at Middlebury College equivalent to five one-year courses, teaching one year under supervision, final oral examination conducted in the major language by native faculty members covering phonetics, pedagogy, literature, philology and stylistics, a minor language tested by an oral and written examination, a speaking knowledge of German and a 35,000-word dissertation written in the major language.

Arctic-to-Florida Canoe Trip Ends

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 18 (AP)—From the arctic circle to Florida, with a side trip from Miami to Nassau, is a long journey, but Charlie Planninshek, his two children, a man companion, and three Eskimo dogs made it in an 18-foot cedar and canvas canoe.

They had no trouble until they reached Jacksonville yesterday and ran into the United States' immigration laws, and their journey was interrupted while immigration authorities checked their clearance papers. They were allowed freedom, however, without bond.

Mr. Planninshek, who said he was known around the Pas, Manitoba, as "Eskimo Charlie," told the story of the journey. They started out last spring from a point in Hudson Bay, traveled various inland waterways to the Gulf of Mexico, crossed Florida by lakes and canals, and eventually made their way to Nassau, Bahamas.

HEAD OF LEGION DENIES CHARGES OF PENSION RAID

Pritchett Statement Called Unfair Interpretation of Bonus Action

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 18 (AP)—Mr. Ralph T. O'Neil, national commander of the American Legion, answering a statement attributed to Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett, president emeritus of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, criticizing the American Legion for its "intended raid on the Treasury of the United States," declares the charge is "erroneous and unfair."

"The American Legion never has in the past, and in my opinion never will in the future, ask anything that is unfair or that will place an unjust financial burden on the country," the Legion commander asserted.

Mr. O'Neil said the real objective of the Legion has been to get disability compensation, but that it never has asked a pension for abiebodied men. He declared the adjusted compensation bill passed by the last Congress was indorsed by the Legion only after its passage.

"The only thing this bill does," he said, "is to allow veterans to borrow their own money at a rate of interest profitable to the Government."

Taxing of Football Fields Opposed by Western Man

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP) — Maj. John L. Griffith, Western Conference commissioner of athletics, describes the suggestion by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Endowment for the Advancement of Teaching, that football stadiums be taxed, as being "perhaps in the nature of a wish on the part of Dr. Pritchett."

Major Griffith said he was a member of a committee appointed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1919, to study the question of exemption of college athletics from the amusement tax, with the United States Treasury Department. The legal staff of the Treasury Department, he pointed out, ruled college athletics were to be considered as part of the work of educational institutions, and consequently entitled to tax exemption.

"Dr. Pritchett does not agree with this ruling," Major Griffith said, "because he holds that athletics are not a part of education. His attitude, however, is not shared by the majority of college presidents and faculty men."

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT DECLINES

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States during the week ended Aug. 15 totaled 2,489,640 barrels, a decrease of 62,167 barrels, according to the Oil & Gas Journal.

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Pleases Husbands

. . . . Here's a unique mayonnaise that quickly wins the men!

WHAT! YOU WANT A SECOND HELPING OF SALAD! WHY GEORGE, IT MUST BE THE HELLMANN'S MAYONNAISE THAT HAS CHANGED YOU!
YES, HELEN, THIS MAYONNAISE IS CERTAINLY VERY DIFFERENT. IT GIVES SALADS A NEW FLAVOR. I NEVER TASTED ANYTHING QUITE SO GOOD.

WIVES: Here's a mayonnaise you will want to try at once . . . particularly if your husband is not enthusiastic about salads. Its appeal to men, you will agree, is extraordinary!

The reason for its unique flavor? Carefully chosen ingredients, first of all. Breakfast eggs, special salad oils, thrice strained vinegar, an unusual blend of Far East Spices. All mixed to the exact proportions of its famous old French recipe.

And then *double whipping* . . . a special scientific blending process that mixes the ingredients to a harmony of perfection. See photograph below.

Try Hellmann's Mayonnaise on the next salad that you serve your husband. If either of you feels that it does not measure up to every promise we make, please take back the jar and get your money.

Get a pint or half-pint jar at your grocer's today. Hellmann's is the mayonnaise that always has been identified by the Blue Ribbon on the label.

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BRITAIN SHAPES ECONOMY PLAN TO AID BUDGET

Expense Cuts and Security Tax Included in Measure Before Ministers

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 18—The swift moves of the British Government to balance its budget and strengthen its credit throughout the world are rapidly moving to a climax.

"Economies will be drastic," is the cryptic description which Mr. Philip Snowden gives to the measure which the Inner Council of the MacDonald Cabinet is shaping into final form at its resumed meeting yesterday. Details of the Government's economy program will not be known for several days, but its salient features are generally understood to include sweeping reductions in departmental expenditure, and a small tax on government securities, with the probability of a large-scale conversion loan at a propitious time in the future.

The Cabinet's economy committee, which includes Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Minister, Mr. James H. Thomas, Minister of Dominions, and Mr. William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, will complete their proposals tomorrow and submit them to a full meeting of the Cabinet Wednesday.

The most severe task which Mr. MacDonald will have in carrying out his program will not be to win the support of the Conservative and Liberal Parties, which already have indicated their willingness to back the most far-reaching measures of fiscal reform, but to overcome the opposition of the left-wing elements of his own constituents.

The general council of the Trade Union Congress and National Executive Labor Party will both hold separate meetings Thursday, before which the Labor ministers will argue the need for an all-round retrenchment in the national interest. On the ability of the Labor Government to keep its own members in line, will very likely rest the success of the new finance bill.

"Wages in general," he asserted, "are an industrial matter. They have no relation to what we have to do in our meetings this week. It would be a prime mistake to confuse the need for balancing the budget with talk of wage reductions. The effect of any general wage-cutting policy would be to unsettle industry and make the nation's industrial position worse, instead of better."

Mr. Snowden, in an interview with the Daily Herald, journalistic spokesman of the Labor Government, declares that fundamentally the British financial position is perfectly sound.

"We have enormous capital resources," he explained, "which can be called upon to the extent necessary. Among them are large overseas investments.

"The monetary situation is due to a quite unfounded nervousness on the part of foreign investors, and we must try to remove those fears and assure them that British conditions are perfectly sound.

"To attain this object, vindication of the British credit is essential, and I shall make every possible effort to secure it. The country is beginning to realize the gravity of the situation and I believe the people are prepared to face it, whatever it may be necessary to tell them.

"Let me at once discountenance anything in the nature of a panic, because there is really no occasion for it. We shall see this thing through. The country has emerged successfully from situations more serious than this, and I am sure with a national will to meet this emergency we shall come through with increased strength."

Parade or No Circus, Anderson, S. C., Decrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDERSON, S. C. — The city council of Anderson has decided that if a circus comes to Anderson this season they must give a street parade. Last season this feature was cut out, "and the people did not come to town," as usual.

It was the agreement of council that a $100 license fee would be charged, and the street parade allowed free. "Don't let them show unless they give a street parade," was the consensus of the council.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Bostonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:15 Mary Alice and George.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcement; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Doris Estey, pianist; Pauline Cassese.
7:30 NBC, "The Corner Store."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos; Concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
9:00 NBC, Nash Parade of Progress; Historical sketch, "Star-Spangled Banner"; orchestra, Max Bendix, director.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; announcements; news.
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny's Mount Royal Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Ranny Weeks's Serenade.
5:15 Scores; Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Uncle Art's Haywire Orchestra.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 Organ.
6:00 Time; weather; sports review; temperature.
6:15 Gov. John Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys male trio.
8:00 Armstrong Quakers; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Home Circle.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Music of the Ages," concert orchestra.
10:00 Repertory Players of the Air.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Waves of Melody."
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 The Dream Girl and her Melodists.
5:45 The Outdoor Club.
6:00 "Irish Cameos" with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Andrew Jacobson, saxophonist.
6:30 Recorded talk.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores; news; weather.
7:15 "Tarnoff Twins"; songs.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Lee Bryan.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor, Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, The Round Towners, with Irene Beasley.
8:30 "Famous Artists of the Air."
8:45 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
9:00 CBS, Minute dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bristoleers; Charles Jaffe, violinists; Polly Waters, soprano; Clyde Dengler, tenor; mixed octet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Tita Guizar, tenor; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Savino Tone Pictures."
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 Romanellis Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:15 p. m.—Nancy Lee program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Elmer Middleton, baritone.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Bar Harbor Musical Program.
7:00 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:15 Variety program; Val and Jeanne.
7:30 "Etchings in Music."
8:00 Milton Musical Program.
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:45 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, "Adventures in Words."
5:30 CBS, "Jolly Jugglers."
5:45 CBS, Rhythm Kings, orchestra.
6:00 CBS, National Security League talk.
6:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossippers.
8:15 Polly Walker, soprano; Helen Gillis, pianist.
8:30 Yankee Network Players.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Clara Barton Memorial: President Herbert Hoover, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Judge John Barton Payne, speakers.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Pittsburgh, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Trend Is Seen to Government's Hand in Finance to Aid World

(Continued from Page 1)

well able to take care of itself if only left alone.

"It requires no unreasonable excess of optimism," he said, "to assume that in these present times, as on similar occasions in the past, when business ceases to get worse, it will begin to get better. Time is steadily working for recovery. Thousands, and, in fact, hundred of thousands of business men are planning forward steps and are awaiting only the first signs of clearing financial skies to start undertakings.

Offices Filled With Projects

"Engineering firms report their offices filled with new projects that await only a minimum restoration of confidence to realize themselves in tangible form. And finally the pressure of accumulated funds in the investment markets is becoming each day more evident. As a result the best course of action may lie in permitting business to work out its own recovery without too much officious nursing and dosing."

Dean Hotchkiss said Americans have almost as much need to reorient their thinking in respect to internal policy as in respect to international relations. Economic thinking, he said, has been too much along the lines of tradition.

"If we are to have an orderly economic life," he said, "we must learn to adjust production and the expanding of productive capacity to the probable demand for goods. This probable demand will, of course, be affected by population trends, standards of living, tariffs, international relations, and many other circumstances which will occur to any economist or business man. But even though our planning at first must of necessity be rough there is no escape, as I see it, from the necessity of planning. Some adjustment, however, between production and the capacity of markets to absorb goods, especially basic commodities, has become an essential to orderly economic life."

He was not convinced, he said, that all antitrust laws should be scrapped, but suggested it might be a good idea to declare a moratorium on such laws. He said that if legislation if to be so strict the trial and error method can no longer be tried, then there is little hope of making progress.

Would Improve Banking

"We must," he concluded, "develop the service function of banking and reduce the inflated merchandising functions which have become an increasing element in the banking business."

Professor Viner said theoretically there are three methods of escape from a severe business depression. First, reliance on undirected efforts of individuals; second, voluntary organization of business men; and third, large-scale concerted methods of governments and central banks, in the form of international loans, open-market operations, forced reduction of long term as well as short-term interest rates, and extensive programs of public works.

Experience in past depressions is in favor of the first method, he said, but went on to point out that the present depression has already gone so far beyond past ones that it may require a new method of treatment.

"There are no new great industries," he said, "urgently and obviously awaiting expansion as there have been in the past, and if judged by existing conditions every industry appears to be overexpanded. Also the disturbed state of international political relations is a serious obstacle to the recovery of business confidence in the future."

Always a First Time

Turning to his third theoretical method he said there are great financial risks involved, "especially if there is participation in it by all the important countries, but the emergency is serious enough to warrant taking the risk, and if it is not taken, and the depression continues, there may be little left soon to safeguard from risk. It has never been tried before, but in large-scale experiment with it may lie our only salvation."

Dr. von Beckerath said he firmly believed a further development of coöperation between the leading central banks could greatly help in gradually improving world wide economic intercourse and in removing present distress.

He said this would be aided by a reasonable arrangement of indebtedness produced by the World War, which, he said, "does not fit in the constructive necessities of the capitalistic world."

"This indebtedness," he went on; "forces the European states, which to a great extent at least, are states of poor capital supply and consequently high interest rates, to pay capital to areas with rich capital supply and low interest rates."

It could also be improved, he held, by lowering costs in Europe through reasonable cuts in wages and a flexible policy as to wage rates and hours of labor. He favored reasonable reduction in American and European tariffs, but insisted he did not advocate heavy cuts in customs because a heavy downward movement in prices through sharp cuts in tariffs would necessitate economic adjustment with all the consequent economic losses.

Credit Policy to Help

"This policy could be supplemented," he said, "in a very efficient way by a credit policy which would be very liberal with all debtors affording reasonable security for turning capital into productive and profitable employ, thus making for the encouragement of business and an upward movement in prices.

"With upward price movements in this country and lowering costs in Europe, it would be much easier for this country to buy European commodities, and this together with a sharp cut in reparations, would allow Europeans to use foreign credits produced by increased exports to buy raw materials and foodstuffs from this country. Thus the whole economic structure of the world would be stronger."

But even if all these suggestions were put into practice, he concluded that the outlook remains "to a certain extent insecure."

Says Canada Aloof

The round table on the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations heard a Canadian, Prof. F. H. Underhill, of the University of Toronto, maintain the thesis that since 1919 Canada has sought to pursue the same policy of aloofness from "entangling European alliances," which the United States has followed. He said this was true in spite of Canada's membership in the League of Nations.

Reviewing Canada's political behavior in the intervening years he said it shows that "if any common organization of the commonwealth for external affairs is to continue, it must be very loose. Canada is essentially North American and has little of Britain's vital interest in Europe."

"As for the future," he went on, "a unified policy and organization is only likely to develop if the world is threatened again by war. Then it would be a British organization against some common enemy. But if a more peaceful international atmosphere develops, no close commonwealth organization for cooperation with foreign countries is needed. The machinery for this is already provided by the League, which is likely to bulk more largely than the commonwealth in Canadian eyes whenever the country recovers from its present "over-accentuated nationalism."

On German Ability to Pay

The remaining two round tables today combined to hear two economists, British and American, speculate on Germany's ability to pay reparations. Both were inclined to the conclusion that provided Germany possessed the will to pay and would adjust its economic life accordingly, it could do so.

Professor Viner held that the capacity to pay has nothing to do with reparations or inter-allied debts. If the Germans were to change their standard of living to that of the Austrian and the industrial productivity of 1927 were brought back, Germany, he said, could pay three times over. There has been no visible strain on German foreign exchange since the Young plan.

In answer to the contentions here at the Institute of German protagonists he declared it cannot be demonstated that German difficulties are due to reparations. "It has been impossible for Germany to balance its budget," he admitted. "And it has been impossible to maintain taxation against the spirit of Communism and anarchy. But the same forces may work even in the absence of reparations."

Belittles Moratorium

Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics, the British economist, said the value of the Hoover moratorium is really very slight. "The world," he maintained, "has been led to believe a fiction, namely, the impossibility of large reparations payments. If a country is willing to pay, the whole economic structure can be changed in accordance. Germany today has a favorable balance of trade."

Professor Gregory said the Young plan would have to be revised to accord with changes in price levels, for which it made no provisions. Unless this is done, he predicted, the disarmament conference will meet in London next spring without a chance to succeed. "The world depression is going to last," he declared, "as long as we don't know what is going to happen to the Hoover moratorium."

"Germany will, no doubt, demand the postponement of payments for two years as provided in the Young plan and will then be able to pay the amount specified if that relief is granted. So three years from now a new conference on reparations is inevitable. The value of the Hoover plan will be negative rather than positive unless something is done."

Wine Brick Firm Gets Financial Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Fruit Industries, Ltd., manufacturers of a grape concentrate easily turned into wine, was given sufficient financial assistance by the farm board yesterday to cover its needs for the coming year. The amount of the loan was not announced, but was believed to be only slightly less than $1,000,000.

Both the Government and the board have been subjected to sharp attacks from prohibition supporters for financing fruit industries whose grape juice is ordinarily delivered in kegs to the home.

Mr. Donald Conn, managing director of the organization, and Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement, now counsel of fruit industries, were at the board's office today conferring with members before the loan was granted.

The original loan application approved by the board in May, Conn said, was for $3,000,000. Drought and heat subsequently reduced the prospective 1931 crop to about 1,500,000 tons. As a result the amount of financing needed was cut to slightly less than $1,000,000.

TIME PAYMENT DEFAULTS NORMAL

Despite lower public purchasing power, defaults on time payments, and consequent repossessions, have not been disturbing so far in the depression, a current survey by Standard Statistics Co. says. "Reports from leading installment financing corporations indicate that liquidation of receivables has proceeded virtually according to schedule," the survey says.

PRICE DECLINE CAUSES MOST OF TRADE LOSS

Survey Shows Drop Is More Than Shrinkage in Volume

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—The depreciating effect the decline in world prices has had upon international trade is shown in a report issued by the Department of Commerce today on United States foreign trade during the second quarter of this year.

The survey discloses that while there was a considerable shrinkage in volume of exports and imports for the three months from April to June, the far greater loss was due to the falling of prices.

The total exports for the quarter came to $806,000,000. Imports for the same period were $539,000,000. In contrast with figures for the same quarter last year this would indicate a decline of 35.9 per cent in exports and 36.1 per cent in imports.

In its analysis of the situation, however, the department declares that the actual loss in volume of trade since last year has been only 20 per cent in exports and 16 per cent in imports. The difference is due to the drastic decline in prices.

Decline Continuing

These price declines, the department states, have been in progress for a year and a half and are still continuing. They are chiefly responsible, the department holds, for the unfavorable condition in international trade.

Had prices remained unchanged, the favorable balance of trade, only $67,000,000 for the second quarter, the department asserts, would have been around $100,000,000, practically the same as that for the same period a year ago.

Imports for the quarter are described by the department as showing only a normal seasonal recession. Exports, on the other hand, dropped 7 per cent below the normal season recession. Each statement is made on a dollar basis.

Finished manufactured products exported during the three months amounted to 52.7 per cent of the total exports. This compares favorably with the 57.3 per cent of the second quarter in 1930.

According to the department, this decline is a further reflection of the loss of world buying power that has developed in the past year as a result of such economic and financial crises as that in Germany, one of the best customers of the United States.

A loss of semi-manufactured articles in the export list is also recorded by the department's report. The proportion of these goods amounted to 14.9 per cent, whereas for the same quarter in 1930 they amounted to 15.6 per cent of the total.

Raw Materials Rise

On the other hand, exports of crude or raw materials increased to 17.8 per cent, which is 3.8 per cent more than for the same quarter last year. Declines in prices distinctly offset this gain in volume.

No change is shown in the 2.5 per cent proportion of manufactured foodstuffs exported last year. Crude foodstuffs, however, increased from 3.8 per cent a year ago, to 5.1 per cent this year. Again, loss in prices lowered the return.

As might be expected from what happened in the export trade, crude materials and semi-manufactured products constituted a smaller share of the total imports for the quarter. The sweeping recession in prices also played an important part in this drop, but the department declares that the changing currents of consumer demand controlled chiefly.

Crude foodstuffs as well as finished manufactured articles both increased in the total percentage of imports. The ratios given by the department are as follows: Crude materials 30 per cent; crude foodstuffs, 16.2 per cent; manufactured foodstuffs, 11.4 per cent; semi-manufactured, 17.3 per cent, and finished manufactures, 25.1 per cent.

Two-thirds of the decrease in actual value of exports, the department asserts, was due to the extreme falling off in price and volume of manufactured goods. Among the articles of this class listed by the department are: automobiles, machinery, iron and steel products, and gasoline.

Ford Power Unit Is Super-Generator

Special from Monitor Bureau

DETROIT, Aug. 18—Enough electrical energy to supply 450,000 homes, including lighting and all modern appliances, is generated in "Turbine Hall," as the main power house of the Ford Motor Company's Rouge plant, in Dearborn, is known, since the "cutting in" of a new generator of 110,000-kilowatt-hour capacity.

Mr. Henry Ford and his son, Mr. Edsel B. Ford, were present at the official starting of the new turbine, installed in anticipation of future requirements in the manufacturing of cars and trucks, it was announced.

The new unit is called the largest turbine generator ever built to use steam at high pressure and costs $1,500,000. It supplements four other turbines.

PERUVIAN AGRICULTURAL BANK

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 18 (By U. P.)—The establishment of an Agricultural Bank of Peru was authorized by the Government yesterday. The institution will be supported by the National Agricultural Society.

BETTER PLACING OF THE ELDERLY WORKER SOUGHT

Deutsch Conference Results Are Summarized by Prof. Douglas

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—How the elderly person without savings can best be fitted into the social order, discussed by experts at a Deutsch Foundation Conference here, is summarized by Prof. Paul H. Douglas in a volume published by the University of Chicago Press.

Industry should endeavor to place older workers as far as possible in positions where they can function effectively; old-age pensions should be established by the State to provide financial aid for the aged poor in their own homes and adequate social work should be developed for them. So Professor Douglas interprets the findings of the conference.

"Industry and society," he continues, "cannot continue to give preference to young people in filling all of the manual positions. For the proportion of the aged in our population is steadily increasing. . . . There is need for careful work upon the part of industry and of a public employment service (if such an adequate organization is ever effected) to determine the precise jobs upon which the older men can be employed with little loss of efficiency. . . .

"State old-age pensions are another link in the chain of protection. The most desirable type of law is that which has recently been passed by California, Massachusetts, New York and Delaware, namely a measure which is mandatory upon the counties to put into effect but the expense of which is borne by the State as well as the county.

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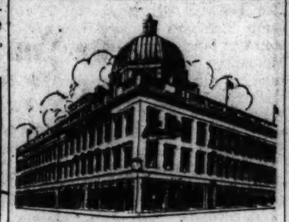
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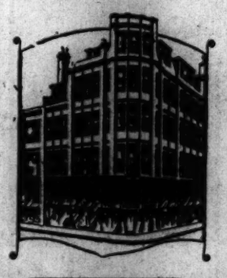
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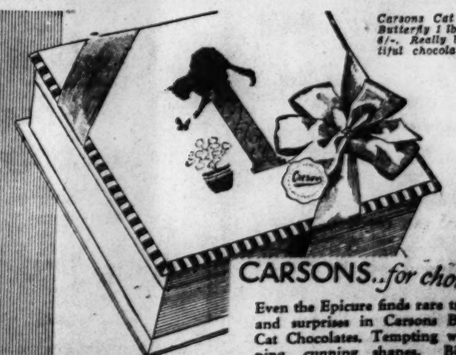
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TAOS WATCHER SEES INVADER BUT IS SILENT

(Continued from Page 1)

winds through outlying grass-thatched sheds and corrals of neatly woven willow and piñon wood and comes to a stop within the plaza.

From the car a group of tourists hurriedly debark. They turn toward the pueblos, unslinging cameras as they go. The invaders have arrived. No braves rush forward to combat; but from a shadowy doorway a blanketed figure detaches itself and saunters out to meet them.

This might be John D. Lujan, a member of the pueblo governor's staff. He is a large man with a round, serious face and brown eyes that twinkle with friendliness and understanding.

Pictures? $1 Please

Quietly he explains to the camera bearers that the privilege of taking pictures within the pueblo precincts costs $1 and that the dollars thus collected last year purchased a threshing machine for the community and did away with the antiquated threshing floor.

He leads the party to the ruins of the old Spanish mission, built in 1630 and destroyed in 1847, and takes them to visit the studios of Albert Looking Elk and Manuel Lujan, native artists whose paintings have found their way into the East. He then escorts them to certain pueblo homes.

Curiously enough these homes are all of one pattern. Cool interiors, newly whitewashed; fireplaces of baked mud; walls hung with Indian headdresses, moccasins and beaded buckskin clothing; shelves, tables and floors lined with an array of pottery, painted drums, souvenir bows and arrows—all of them miniature gift shops. Thus the pueblo people are meeting the invader.

The watcher from the housetop marks the tourists coming up the road from the old Spanish town of Don Fernando de Taos. He smiles to think of the sums they will pay for articles which, in the old days, a self-respecting Indian would scorn to use as food containers. He smiles at their satisfied looks as they drive away fondly imagining that they have obtained a clear picture of Indian existence, but actually having seen nothing save an outward show—an ancient and interesting pile of adobe homes, a few blanketed and moccasined figures and a glimpse of pueblo living rooms which are stores.

What Do the Old Men Say?

But then he remembers the Old Men seated within the kiva, or ceremonial chamber—a circular enclosure with entrance only from a narrow hole in the roof. What is this the Old Men have been saying? That the white people are threatening the old order? Making cheap imitations of their pottery design? Undermining the character of their young men and women? Breaking down cherished traditions? Turning honored ceremonials into mere vaudeville entertainments? Educating their youths to become idlers?

He considers the boys and girls who have returned from government schools. Are they any better for their education? Have they brought back to the pueblo anything of lasting benefit? Are they better farmers, better artists, better craftsmen?

There are things which count within the pueblos. Book learning that contributes nothing toward the physical sustenance of the tribe means little. Is the pueblo bettered for having sent its youth away to school? He shrugs his shoulders. He does not know.

Some of the boys now refuse to let their hair grow as their fathers did. Beneath their blankets are overalls or store clothes. A few have gained some success in the outside world. Many have returned with new ideas which they call progressive—and now refuse to share in the labor on communal ditches and fences. Brass beds, linoleum floors, victrolas and sewing machines are becoming common within the pueblo. The girls have acquired new recipes and an appreciation for better diets.

Perhaps these things count. Nevertheless the affairs of the pueblo move on much as they did before the white man came out of the East. Despite the slow infiltration of Anglo-Saxon ideas and customs and the encroachment of Spanish-American neighbors, the Old Men still sit in council, the medicine man still rattles his gourd—it will be many generations before the white invasion penetrates to the dim recesses of the inner pueblo.

The tourist party speeds out of the plaza. The watcher descends. Squaws waddle out to their baking ovens. Children—who have been restrained from begging of the tourists only on order of the pueblo governor—now hasten to romp in the declining sun. Smoke rises from the ovens and the aroma of baking adds a spicy flavor to the atmosphere. The men come in from the fields.

Finally, an inquisitive moon peers over the mountain tops, setting aglint the snows that cap the bald summit of Mt. Wheeler. Kerosene lamps are lit. On the bridge the young men gather. The musical, insistent throb of Indian drums makes vibrant the night. In high falsetto the young men begin their nightly sing. Rising and falling in eerie cadences, the music is indescribably wild, indescribably fascinating. It carries fancy to remote places and tinges thought with mingled melancholy and wonder.

More in Nebulous World

Bulking their five stories of mystery against the night, the two pueblos loom palely at the feet of the shadow-shrouded heights. Wall on wall of ancient adobe, their roofs supported by large pine logs with ends projecting beyond the face of the structures, they seem the veritable homes of antiquity. And to heighten the dream-like effect, dim, hooded shapes move to and fro across the yellow sands of the plaza. Meeting, pausing, passing, their soft-spoken greetings swallowed up by the continuous thud, thud, thud of the drums, they give the impression of visionary figures floating through a nebulous world.

An official mounts to an upper story and sends forth a shrill call. Instantly the drums cease, the voices are hushed. Within apartment-like homes chatter stops, and brown faces take on a listening attitude. It is the voice of the crier, telling the people the news of the day and calling the men to council. A white stranger wishes audience with the governor. Hear ye! Hear ye!

The interpreter—and who goes to Taos will find none better nor more affable than Joe C. Lujan, Carlisle man and Spanish-American war veteran—turns to the stranger.

"Come," says he, "the council is waiting."

Council Receives Stranger

In his council chamber sits Santna Sandoval, governor of Taos, surrounded by members of his staff. It is an oblong-shaped meeting place, plastered with mud and neatly whitewashed. Near the door an oval fireplace bulges into the room. Running about the walls are low benches covered with blankets, upon which the members of the council sit or recline. The governor occupies a chair at one corner. Introductions are dignified and formal.

The white stranger is seated on a chair facing the governor. Nothing is said. The governor fingers his bone necklace and eyes the floor gravely. A wizened red man draws his blanket closer about him and nods knowingly at his feet. More Indians enter, quietly taking their places. A few brown faces peer in at the one window. The silence is prolonged. Finally the governor speaks in his native tongue and the interpreter turns to the stranger.

"The governor will hear what you have to say," he suggests.

Whereupon the stranger talks. There are grunts and nods and the hiss of intaken breath, but no one interrupts. He talks on. Still he is uninterrupted. Surely, he declares within himself, these pueblo people make fine auditors. So he continues. But a significant gesture from the interpreter finally brings his address to a close. It is not until later that he discovers that the courtesy of an Indian council demands that no speaker be interrupted until he definitely closes his remarks.

Cordial but Noncommunicative

He had hoped to gain some facts regarding the pueblo dwellers' problems, their customs and their desires. But again the governor speaks. His voice is low and courteous and his eyes are friendly, but his words are just these: He thanks the stranger for his visit, wishes him well, and assures him that he may write whatever he pleases regarding the pueblo. It is significant, however, that he volunteers no information. Thus the audience closes, with exchanges of felicitations.

Conscious that he has talked much but heard little, the stranger recalls what was told him by a man in Santa Fe who for more than 20 years has been closely associated with pueblo dwellers.

"What do you know about Indians?" asked this expert.

"Nothing," was the reply.

"You will still know nothing about them after you have spent most of your career with them as I have. They will let you believe anything and will contradict nothing. They are too courteous to disagree with you and too indifferent of your opinion to prompt you. The longer one lives with them the less he understands them."

Tourist Invasion Pays

Be this as it may, one does not have to remain with them long to realize that they are much concerned over the white invasion. The tourist dollar is a welcome addition to the common fund, his purchases from the little pueblo gift shops are bringing added comfort into many a pueblo home, and his growing interest is having its effect in bringing about reforms in governmental administration of Indian affairs.

Nevertheless the old, calm life of the pueblo is swiftly passing. The plaza is becoming a show place, where once it was a retreat. The Old Men shake their heads and voice their warnings. The young men wink knowingly and speak of progress. But the watcher on the housetops shrugs his shoulders. He does not know.

And this problem is not confined to Taos alone. It is found in each of the more popular of the 17 communities of pueblo dwellers which dot the general course of the Rio Grande from the center of New Mexico nearly to the border of Colorado.

Still living on grants tendered by the Spanish crown and preserved in a large measure by virtue of successive confirmation by the Republic of Mexico and the United States, approximately 9000 pueblo people look to the Indian Bureau for education, protection and a just administration of their affairs as touching the outside world.

Alike, Yet Different

They are made up largely of stockmen, herdsmen, subsistence farmers, laborers and fashioners of Indian art objects. Generally speaking, they are courteous, kindly and eager to please, and in the main they are intelligent, law-abiding and self-supporting. But considered as separate groups they are as diversified in character as though living thousands of leagues apart.

For purposes of administration the Government has divided the pueblos into two groups—the northern and the southern. In the northern group are found Taos, Picuris, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe and Tesuque. The present superintendent of the Northern Pueblo Agency is Mr. Chester E. Faris, with offices at Santa Fe. At Santa Fe is likewise found what is fast becoming one of the best Indian schools supported by the Government.

If a broad classification might be made, the northern group might be considered as subsistence farmers and the southern group stockmen. But, even as each pueblo presents different linguistic and social features, so do they present distinctive economic problems. While San Ildefonso with a population of 106 produced native art objects for the past year to the value of about $12,000, Picuris, near by, with a population of 112, receives annually only some $600 for its wares. Taos, with a population of some 675, cultivates 1200 acres with an approximate annual yield of the value of $20,500.

A casual visit to the pueblos in the northern jurisdiction can hardly fail to convince the observer that those pueblos which have been most advertised as points of interest for tourists, present the more progressive aspect. And this is having its effect on the more reactionary communities.

San Ildefonso, following the lead of Marie, its famous pottery designer, and under stimulus of increasing sales of black pottery, is now making plans to tear down many of its old buildings and erect new ones, besides renovating those left standing. It is likewise significant that Marie, who has been teaching classes of San Ildefonso girls in pottery making under the auspices of the Santa Fe school, has recently formed a class of older women to come under her tutelage.

The interesting cliff dwellings and ruin at Puyé, one of the most sightly spots listed in the Indian detours conducted by the Harveycars from Santa Fe, brings daily strings of visitors into the Santa Clara pueblo, and is adding greatly to this community's revenue.

Santa Clara Indians explain, however, that the fees collected at Puyé, which is on their communal lands, do them little good, since the moneys have to be turned over to the Indian office in Santa Fe, and are being held there pending the settlement of differences between two factions within the pueblo.

Nevertheless evidences that these Indians are being aroused to a pride of ownership is seen in a modern windmill sticking incongruously above the adobe buildings, and the general air of neatness about the plaza, where a modern grocery store dominates the scene.

Buildings Clean and Comfortable

A visit to Tesuque, where little outlandish figures designated as rain gods by the Indians are sold, reveals that practically all the low adobe buildings surrounding the circular plaza have been whitewashed, the grounds have been cleared of litter, and the homes into which visitors are invited are as nearly spotless as Indian homes can be.

Thus the white invasion is bringing something into the pueblos besides confusion. Perhaps, as some observers declare, it is bringing new desires to the thought of the Red Man. Perhaps these streams of curious white strangers are giving the Indian a less provincial point of view. Perhaps, seeing much of the white man's luxuries, he may yearn for similar advantages. Will it be a good thing for him? Like the watcher on the Taos housetop, one does not know.

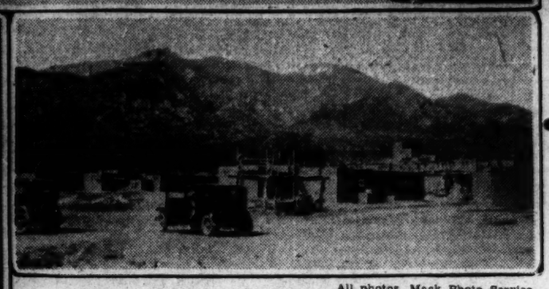
But whatever one's beliefs may be, the cold fact is obvious: the invasion is afoot. It is gaining new momentum each year. It offers the Indian a source of profit, which most of the pueblos seem to welcome. Will the Indian be wise enough to turn this revenue into actual benefits? Will he be able to retain that which is fine and lofty of his traditions and to discard that which impedes? Will he find a sympathetic ally in the Indian Bureau? Perhaps an answer may be suggested by a visit to the Government Indian school in Santa Fe. Here one sees the pueblo men and women of tomorrow poring over their books and their drawing boards.

Thanks to a more generous attitude of Congress, they are better fed, better clothed and better housed than were students of former years. Their exercises at the close of the school year reveal much spontaneity, talent and joy in the work they have been given. They do not appear browbeaten, nor overworked, nor suppressed. What has given them this new zest?

The answer may be here: in every recitation room are seen evidences that the natural bent of these young Indians for line and color is being encouraged and directed. Is it possible that the Indians are learning that the white invasion means larger profits to the better exponents of Indian handicrafts? When one visits the departments where the boys and girls are being taught to make practical application of their flair for design, visits the silversmith shop and the woodcarving bench and the room where garments are being fashioned, he is almost convinced that here, at least, the Indian has found a path to competitive citizenship.

But then he remembers the blanketed figures and the almost mystic appeal which calls the young men and women back to the old ways, and he realizes that the goal set by the Indian Bureau of educating the red man to become as the white is a distant mark beset by many pitfalls. Were it not for the white invasion, one might wonder if the goal were needful. But up the road swoops a motorcar—the tourists are coming faster and faster. The watcher on the housetop shakes his head. He does not know—he does not know.

Invaders From the East Leave Their Mark on Pueblos



All photos, Mack Photo Service

THE INDIAN WELCOMES THE WHITE MAN

Upper, Left to Right—Excellent Examples of the Taos Indians, Joe and Tony Lujan. At Santa Clara the Indians Prepare to Perform the Buffalo Dance Just as It Might Have Been Done a Century Ago, Sparing the Tin Washtub Hanging on the Adobe Walls. Bottom Row, Left to Right—Pueblo Indian Musicians With the Drums Such as Have Been Used for Centuries. Splendid Specimen of a Northern Pueblo Indian, Tall, Erect, Sinewy, Intelligent. Taos Pueblo With Mt. Wheeler in the Background and Evidences of the White Invasion in the Foreground.

BETHLEN'S PLAN OF COMMISSION RUNS INTO SNAG

Enlisting French Support Called Essential to Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Count Stefan Bethlen, the Premier of Hungary, is experiencing difficulties in his attempt to secure parliamentary sanction for the establishment of a commission of 33 members to restore equilibrium in the state budget.

Opposition parties are in a number of instances backed by members of the Government Coalition Party of Christian Socialists. Opportunity is taken, it is felt, to attack the Government's home and foreign policy and to vent grievances against alleged irregularities of the Government during the recent general election campaign.

These criticisms maintain that the Government measures have not helped to prevent a slump in wheat prices, producing a crisis which has led to what can only be described as a forced sale of 1,500,000 acres of land by private individuals.

Meanwhile both within and without Parliament one hears much regarding the possible new orientation of Hungarian foreign policy.

Hungary's foreign policy problem appears to be to incline toward France without losing German sympathy or Italian support—a complicated position which is taxing all Premier Bethlen's diplomatic powers but the key to which is held by economic factors, especially Hungary's need of foreign capital, giving France the trump card.

Leading Hungarian Monarchists see Hungary's future assured in the restoration of a Hungarian Monarchy and the establishment of an Austro-Hungarian Customs Union which would give Hungary a leading position in the Danube basin. This must be accomplished, it is believed, in coöperation with France.

Meanwhile the existing financial emergency legislation is prolonged except for certain small alleviations allowing for withdrawals from banks of necessary financial means for payments of monthly rents and other necessary payments.

JULY RETAIL AUTO SALES

DETROIT, Aug. 18—Retail sales of new passenger cars in the United States for July are estimated at 202,510 units, based on actual figures covering 23 states which normally account for 41.53 per cent of the country's total, according to R. L. Polk & Co. The July estimate is slightly higher than the 201,911 passenger cars sold in June.

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WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

Carnegie Fund Pays Millions To Professors and Officers

Report Just Issued Declares Retiring Allowances Extended by Foundation Reflect Rising Salaries in Colleges and Universities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The Carnegie Foundation has spent more than $20,000,000 in retiring allowances and pensions to professors and administrative officers of colleges and universities in the past 25 years, according to its annual report for the year ended June 30, 1930, made public today. The retiring allowances and pensions, the aggregate amount of which exceeded the permanent endowment of the Foundation by more than $2,000,000, were provided without cost to their recipients, the report says.

Football may yet be taxed, like other large money-making ventures, Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett, president of the foundation since its organization until recently, when he became president emeritus, states in his section of the report.

"A stadium, like the Yale Bowl or the one recently erected at South Bend (Notre Dame), is used merely for public shows," Dr. Pritchett writes. "These plants are tremendous earners of money. Are they exempt from taxation and, if so, upon what theory? Will not the various states insist (and rightly so) upon taxing money-earning agencies of this description?

Athletics Improve

"An agency that takes in $400,000 at a single show is in no position to ask for the exemption of this money-earner from taxation."

Mr. Howard J. Savage, one of the co-authors of the famous bulletin 23 of two years ago on college athletic systems, devotes part of his section in the report to comment on athletics. He sees improvement since issuance of the bulletin.

"The modification and gradual elimination of athletic recruiting and subsidizing," he concludes, "is merely a stage in the growth of a better American sportsmanship."

The report recommends, as one method of diminishing the recruiting of athletes by universities and colleges, that all letters from schoolboys, whether athletes or nonathletes, be referred to an officer of the institution, such as a secretary or a registrar, who is officially designated to care for correspondence with prospective matriculates or others seeking information about entrance, "and who does, in fact, care for all such correspondence upon fair and equal terms."

Subsidies Hit

Dr. Pritchett leveled criticism against the practice of lobbying for war veteran pensions.

"The claim that the country owes a subsidy to every citizen who has served 60 or 90 days in its military service is an impudent and unwarranted claim," he said. "The moment a citizen calls on the Government for a subsidy, whether in the form of a bonus or an old-age pension, for a service that has neither affected unfavorably his health nor his ability to earn a living, he abandons his position as a patriot."

The report finds fault with present grading systems in universities and colleges. Knowledge is dumped as soon as marks are received in many instances, it says.

A total of 52 retired professors and administrative officers have received maximum allowances of $4000, the first having been granted in 1909 and four in 1929, according to the report. Only 36 allowances of the total of 897 granted have been less than $1000, and most of these were granted before the end of 1909, it added.

Salaries Rise

"The average amounts of the 897 retiring allowances granted by the foundation from 1906 to 1930, inclusive, have reflected the rise of salary scales in American colleges," it continues. "In 1906, the average of 48 allowances granted on the basis of age was only $1246. This increased to $1947 in 1911, when 28 allowances were granted, to $2233 in 1916 for 29 allowances, to $2359 in 1921 for 39 allowances and to $2503 in 1926 for 42 allowances. For the first six months of 1930, when 12 allowances were granted on the basis of age, the average was $2115.

"During the year 1929-30, the Foundation began the payment of 90 new allowances and pensions of an annual value of $154,000 to 60 former teachers and to 30 widows.

"The 60 professors retired in 1929-30 at an average of 67.67 years after an average service of 35.17 years, a decrease of about four months in the average age of retiring professors, and a decrease of about 10 days in their average service, as compared to 1928-29.

"The annual expenditure of the foundation for teachers and their widows has risen to $1,444,000. Estimates indicate that this sum will increase to approximately $2,241,000 in about 1944, and then begin to decrease until about 1985, when all of the approximately 3100 teachers in 83 colleges and universities, who in 1930 had expectations from the original free-pension plan of the foundation, and their widows, will have received their allowances and pensions. To take care of such increases the foundation has accumulated a reserve fund, which now contains over $12,500,000, to be spent, principal and interest, leaving the general endowment of $17,000,000 intact after all expectations have been met.

Pensions Granted

"A total of 1723 allowances and pensions have been granted to teachers in 40 different states, five Canadian provinces and Newfoundland since its inception in 1906. More recipients of retiring allowances have lived in New York State than in any other, a total of 275; Massachusetts is second with 222, and Connecticut third with 127.

"Up to June 30, 1930, former teachers at Harvard have received from the foundation allowances totaling $1,688,700; at Yale $1,390,000; at Columbia $1,372,000; at Cornell $957,000; at the University of Michigan, $585,000, and at the University of California, $581,000. The total expenditure, which in 1906-07 was only $158,890 among 35 institutions, had risen in 1930 to $20,361,800 among 94 institutions."

The report contrasts free pensions and their "paternalistic tendencies" with the advantages of contractual systems of retiring annuities, and declares that as the possibilities of effectuating the latter have increased, the paternalistic attitude on the part of employers toward pensions has diminished. "Such factors as these contribute to an attitude of economic self-confidence among employees respecting their independence in old age," it adds.

The report shows that on June 30, 1930, the foundation's resources totaled $32,130,000. Of this total $17,064,200 are held as permanent general endowment; $1,285,000 as permanent resources of the division of educational inquiry; $12,557,000 as a reserve for liquidating pension liabilities accruing after 1930; $792,000 to assist colleges and universities in adopting the contributory plan of retiring allowances, and $434,500 as emergency reserve. The general endowment of $10,000,000 has been increased since 1905 by $6,801,000 by donations from Mr. Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation, and $1,801,000 which was produced by reinvestment.

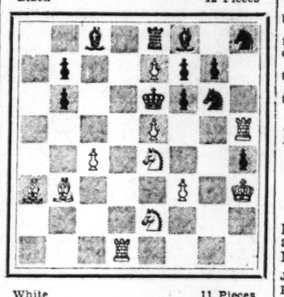
CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1331

By B. Harley

Black 12 Pieces



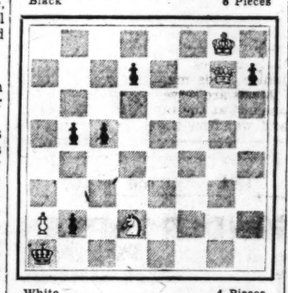
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1332

By L. De Jong

Black 6 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1329. Kt-B

No. 1330. 1. Q-Kt4 threat
2. QxQPch
3. RxKt mate
1. ——— QxQ
2. R-KKt7
1. ——— Kt(B7)xQ
2. B-Q4
1. ——— P-B6
2. B-B5ch
1. ——— Kt(B7)-Q5
2. BxKt(Q4)

Why is the black R at R8?

End-Game No. 56. 1 KtxP, RxKt; 2 QxP, Q-B; 3 Kt-K4, RxR; 4 RxR, Kt(B3)-Q4; 5 Kt-Q6, B-R; 6 R-K, P-KKt3; 7 KtxR, QxKt; 8 QxKt(K7) and wins. White threatened, after his third move, 4 QxRch, QxQ; 5 BxQch, KxB; 6 Kt-Q6ch, etc. The other variations are not too difficult.

END-GAMES

Here is an artistic ending of unusual type. Although it is somewhat artificial, the conclusion is both striking and pleasing.

End-Game No. 57

By H. Rinck

Black 3 Pieces

White 4 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

Capablanca recently defeated Dr. Euwe, who outplaced him in the last Hastings tournament, by a score of 2 wins, 8 draws and no losses. This is considerably better than either Alekhine or Bogoljubow was able to do. Each barely defeated Euwe by an extra game.

Miss Vera Menchik has retained her title as world's champion of women in the tournament held concurrently with the recent team tournament. There were five representatives, and a double-round robin was played. Miss Menchik's score was 8. Her nearest rival, Frau Wulf-Kalmar, had but 4.

Another new problem magazine has just made an appearance. It is an Italian publication, entitled Il Problema, and it is edited by G. Cristoffanini. Besides the usual collection of original problems and a selection from other publications, there are also construction notes and announcements of several kinds of competitions.

The recent international team tournament at Prague numbered among its competitors nearly all of the recognized masters, with the exception of Capablanca and Dr. Euwe, then engaged in a match in Holland. Dr. Alekhine, world's champion, played for France. His score was hardly up to last year's, when he won every game played; but this year he played more matches and stronger opposition. He drew with Kashdan and lost to Matison of Latvia. This latter game is hardly worth publishing, however, for Alekhine slipped in an easily drawn pawn ending. In the following game Alekhine exhibited his invincible skill against weaker opposition. His victim represented Denmark.

INDIAN DEFENSE

Alekhine White	Andersen Black	Alekhine White	Andersen Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 PxB	Kt-QB3
2 P-QB4	P-QKt3	14 B-K3	BPxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	15 PxP	R-B
4 Q-B2	P-K3(a)	16 Q-Q2!	Kt-R4(d)
5 P-K4	B-Kt5	17 BxRP	R-B3(e)
6 P-KB3	Castles	18 B-KKt6	Kt-Kt6
7 B-Q3	P-KR3	19 Q-B4	P-B3(f)
8 Kt-K2	P-Q4(b)	20 PxP	KtxR
9 BPxP	PxP	21 B-R7ch	K-R(g)
10 P-K5	KKt-Q2	22 Q-R4	KtxP
11 Castles	P-QB4	23 Kt-B4	Resigns
12 P-QR3(c)	BxKt		

(a) Black's opening tactics must be faulty if he must submit passively to White's complete control of the center. This control may not be decisive but in the hands of an attacking player should prove troublesome.

(b) Hardly a way out. Black should try for P-Q3, Kt-Q2, and P-B4.

(c) White wishes to be able to maintain a P on Q4.

(d) And now Black has no easy way of preventing White's next move. White's center is certainly effective.

(e) If 17 . . . PxB; 18 QxP P-B4; and 19 P-B4! threatening 20 R-B3.

(f) Probably as good as any. Black's only real hope is a blunder.

(g) If 21 . . . KxB; 22 Q-R4ch, K-Kt (K-Kt3; 23 Kt-B4ch!); 22 P-B7ch, and 24 BxQ.

Kashdan, whose recent showings in this country and abroad entitle him to be considered as the strongest American player, won some notable victories in the recent international team tournament. His only loss was to Rubinstein in the final round. Here is his victory over Flohr, brilliant young Czechoslovakian:

ZUKERTORT OPENING

Kashdan White	Flohr Black	Kashdan White	Flohr Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	36 K-R	KR-Kt3
2 P-B4	P-KKt3	37 QKt-Kt5	Kt-Q5
3 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	38 Q-Kt3(f)	P-R5
4 P-K4(a)	P-Q3	39 PxP	RxR
5 P-Q4	Castles	40 RxR	RxR
6 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	41 KxR	Kt-B4(g)
7 Castles	P-K4	42 BxRP	Kt-R4
8 P-Q5	Kt-B4	43 B-K	B-KB3
9 B-B2	P-QR4	44 K-R2	B-R3
10 Kt-Q2	Kt-K	45 Kt-K2	Q-B3
11 Kt-Kt3	P-B4	46 QKt-B3	Kt-Q6
12 PxP	PxP	47 BxKt	PxB
13 P-B4(b)	P-K5	48 QxP	KtxP
14 B-K3	P-QKt3	49 KtxKt	BxKtch
15 Kt-Q4	Kt-B3	50 K-R	B-K4
16 P-KR3	K-R	51 P-QR5	Q-R3
17 P-R3	Q-K	52 Kt-K2	B-B
18 QKt-Kt5	Kt-R3	53 B-Kt3	Q-B3
19 P-QKt4	B-Q2	54 Q-Kt3	BxB
20 B-R4	Q-B2(c)	55 QxB	Q-R8ch
21 PxP	PxP	56 K-Kt2	Q-R7
22 R-Kt	Kt-B4	57 K-B2	QxBP
23 B-B2	Kt-K	58 QxP	QxPch
24 Q-K2	B-KB3	59 Q-Kt2	Q-QB8
25 K-R2	R-KKt1	60 Q-QB3	Q-R5ch
26 P-Kt3	R-Kt3	61 K-B	Q-Q
27 R-Kt	B-Q(d)	62 P-Q6	Q-K
28 R-KKt2	Kt-B3	63 Q-B4	B-Q2
29 R-KR	R-QKt	64 P-R6	B-Kt4
30 P-QR4	P-R3	65 Q-R6ch	K-Kt3
31 B-Q2	R-R	66 Q-K7	Q-B3
32 B-B3	K-R2	67 Q-K6ch	K-Kt2
33 R-K	B-K2(e)	68 Q-K5ch	K-Kt3
34 KtxQBP	QR-KKt	69 Q-K6ch	K-Kt2
35 QR-KKt	R-R3	70 P-R7	Resigns

(a) As in the game above, note Black's weak center.

(b) Daring play. A less able player would fear the passed pawn.

(c) White threatened 21 Kt-K6, and if BxKt; 22 KtxBP and 23 KtxB.

(d) Black's game is compromised on both sides.

(e) Not necessary. Probably Black preferred to risk his chances with an attack on the K side.

(f) If 35 BxKt, PxB; 36 QxP, Kt-K5! is threatening.

(g) After the exchanges Black has no attack and only remote drawing chances.

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Carolyn S. Foster, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Jerome Foster, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Colin Dewsberry, Stoke-on-Trent, Eng.
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OIL PRICE RISE PREDICTED AS FLOW CEASES

East Texas and Oklahoma Fields Now Under State Control

KILGORE, Tex., Aug. 18 (AP)—Higher prices for mid-continent crude and possible stabilization of the American petroleum industry were predicted by oil executives last night as the great east Texas producing area, placed under martial law by Gov. Ross S. Sterling, ceased to gush its flood of oil.

Nearly 1000 Texas National Guardsmen were on duty in four east Texas counties to enforce Governor Sterling's order for a complete shutdown of the 1600 producing oil and gas wells in the area.

No resistance had been met. The larger oil companies closed their wells before the soldiers arrived yesterday to carry out the martial law proclamation.

Leaders of the industry, with few exceptions, hailed Governor Sterling's action. They expressed the view that with flush fields of Oklahoma already shut down by Gov. W. H. Murray's martial law edict, and curtailment measures impending in Kansas, mid-continent crude prices would climb, and there was real hope of stabilization.

Mr. E. B. Reeser, president of the American Petroleum Institute and head of the Barnsdall Corporation, said at Tulsa:

"The action of Governors Murray and Sterling will prevent physical destruction of property, and will enable the authorities of the states to put into effect proper and orderly proration. The stabilization of the petroleum industry will follow the complete and orderly proration of the east Texas field."

Governor Sterling, himself an oil man, predicted higher crude prices and estimated the Texas and Oklahoma shutdowns would take about 1,000,000 barrels a day off the market.

He said martial law in East Texas will not be lifted until the State Railroad Commission has issued proration orders under the new state conservation law and is in a position to enforce such curtailment orders. The commission will be unable to act until after a hearing starting a week from today.

Mr. W. L. Todd, chairman of the East Texas Oil Emergency Committee, said all the major companies planned to care for their employees during the emergency. In most instances, he said, the workers would be kept on pay rolls to keep company organizations intact and in almost every case arrangements had been made to feed and house them.

Monopoly Held Reason For Wyoming Oil Price

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 18 (AP)—Monopoly and not competition is responsible for the low price of crude oil from the Salt Creek field in Wyoming, Acting Gov. A. M. Clark said in a letter mailed to President Hoover, made public yesterday.

The communication was the third to be exchanged between Governor Clark, President Hoover and the Department of the Interior on the oil situation in Wyoming.

Governor Clark said he believed oil companies operating in the field on federal land had violated their royalty contracts and federal leases and that the President should declare present prices "unreasonably low" and stop production. The oil is now selling for 38 cents a barrel.

"Competition does not control the prices of crude oil in the Salt Creek Field, "the Governor said, "inasmuch as the sale of the major portion of the production is to or by the direction of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana or its subsidiaries or allied companies, under existing sales contracts and at prices fixed and posted by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana itself."

WEBSTER-ASHBURTON PORTRAITS ARE HUNG

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Two portraits, one of an American statesman and one of a foreign statesman, who together made history, were hung side by side in the State Department today, after being separated for more than 80 years.

They were those of Daniel Webster, painted while he was Secretary of State, and Lord Ashburton, made in 1843, while he was special emissary of the British Government to the United States. The two statesmen were the authors of the famous Webster-Ashburton treaty, which settled three important disputes between Great Britain and the United States.

EDUCATIONAL

'Woman's Day' for Mother and Daughter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Corvallis, Ore.

TO BRING together the viewpoint of today's college girl and that of mothers and women who are achieving in the working world—that was the dean's dream. The vision trailed her from one western college to another, from Montana to Arizona and Oregon. At Oregon Agricultural College Dean Kate W. Jameson, aided by Miss Edna Cocks, physical director, put the dream into concrete form, calling it Woman's Day. For seven years it has been an ever widening influence. To blend ideals and activities of today and yesterday and to forecast those of tomorrow which will be greater—in statesmanship, literature, law, art, business and other worth-while things, and most of them combined with home making—these women come as honor guests to the campus for a week-end.

To Bring Vision

"To bring before the girls a vision of the richness and beauty of the life around them," says Dean Jameson in explaining its purpose, "that they may see that life does not consist of bread alone, and that every one of us can find beauty and purpose. Seeing women of achievement and hearing of their efforts to succeed awakens desire and courage in our students, who are yet hardly conscious of a world beyond the campus. We want mothers to understand the new world into which their girls are going. They have read and heard of women who are doing outstanding things, thought of them as gifted ones apart from common folks. Here they meet and talk with them, find them like themselves and their daughters. Women who have met difficulties and won, and who are lined up with movements that make the world saner, happier, come in contact with the new girl of today, and realize that she will carry their standards still higher."

Into the educational melting pot came students from "well-to-do" homes, cultured ancestry. Ranking with them—and often outranking them—in class and campus activities are many from cabins and bare dwellings. For some it is the first glimpse beyond the small community or isolated spot into which they were born.

Honor guests often include daughters of pioneers who came in covered wagons, women who have won distinction against the odds of a new country. To these serious ones it is a welcome discovery to find that feminine youth, for whom a much pleasanter trail leads to the heights, is not just stepping out to smash and trample ideals for which those who went before aspired and struggled. They also find akin to their own steadfast purpose that of mothers who work and save that their girls may be fitted for broader life. Women from eastern culture centers sense great things that must result from the spirit of enthusiasm in a young land's coeds and mothers.

United in Progress

To the college girl comes vision of progress as a whole, and understanding that mother is not "an old fogy, way behind the times," but part of a triple construction crew building for real happiness and service. Into the girl's heart creeps a desire to show her what is being done with the opportunities which love and self-denial are giving.

Mothers leading in social and club life, with time for art, music, social grace, grasp the hands of those who raise fruit, vegetables, chickens and other wares, that their daughters may be equipped for more attractive ways of living—"have what other girls have." Some few mothers are cooks in sorority and fraternity houses and residence halls to finance daughters and sons through college. To blend viewpoints so varied by background and experience, develops a sense of real values, promotes understanding and usefulness of women and speeds progress toward a happiness that echoes Tiny Tim's "God bless us everyone."

Seventh Woman's Day hailed a passing wayfarer. Willamette Valley a riot of bloom—Corvallis town aswarm with arriving visitors and coed hostesses. By trains, stages, private cars they came from cities, lumber mills, hamlets, ranches, orchards, canneries, fish-hatcheries and what-not to the campus—thirty acres of forest trees, shrubbery, flowers, vine-draped buildings. Nearly 1000 guests, 1200 coeds, many faculty women—the whole affair in the hands of the girls. More than 30 countries are represented in the student body. Wives of consuls from different lands were there. The official badge, a sprig of hawthorn, was worn by women farmers, landscape architects, florists, stock-raisers, bee-keepers. Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, ex-Mayor of Seattle, stepped with mothers and daughters from one campus ceremony to another. All tarried a moment at the historic trysting tree, under which Dr. William J. Kerr, president for better than a quarter of a century, with Mrs. Kerr and a group of deans, gave welcoming handclasps.

Twilight, and the banquet in Memorial Union, the community center. In speech, song and story, urge of understanding moved every woman to exchange smiles with her neighbor. Hands of girls of today and yesterday reached for each other under the tables while voices blended in folk singing.

Midnight stars beamed down on departing guests and Memorial Union's flood lights speeded their footsteps, while whispering voices of the night seemed to repeat some words of Dean Jameson—"One of the most valuable by-products of a college education is the friendships we form."

Good to Supervise Play, but Not Always

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IS THE pendulum swinging too far in the direction of supervised play for children? Do parents always know themselves just what a child should be doing or thinking or acting each hour of the day? Why not give children a chance to direct their own recreation and plan their own play at least some of the time?

The introduction of supervised play on shipboard, in department stores, on playgrounds, in addition to the increasing number of magazines publishing articles on training people to direct the play of children, have brought some to the conclusion that perhaps parents are sometimes overanxious and try too hard to put their children through certain specified molds.

"You can tell a child what to do, what to think, and what to wear, but you cannot tell him how to have a good time," said Miss Claudia Wanamaker, who, as chief of the recreation service of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago, has had hundreds of children brought to her. Much of the advice coming from parents, she says, is conflicting, and consequently she would rather learn from the children themselves what they like to do.

Just because one child is always bringing home pins, badges and ribbons as honors for certain accomplishments is no sign that a neighboring child is abnormal or subnormal if he prefers to spend his time quietly in some different direction, Miss Wanamaker asserted. In other words, the individual differences that children show in play are just as desirable as a world full of a refreshing variety of adults.

Much is being said about "social attitudes" and playing together in community groups, all of which is very good providing a child is also given a chance to be alone. The craving to be always with the crowd should not be fostered any more in children than in older people. Solitary interests are also beneficial. This individual interest and ability to entertain oneself and be contented for a time in one's own company is analogous, Miss Wanamaker says, to having a spare tire on an automobile. It is welcome when others fail.

An 11-year-old boy was once designated by his mother as a "day dreamer." He did not want to play with the children in the neighborhood and when she tried to force him to be active and to mix with them, she met with failure. Finally she took the boy to a recreation director who discovered that he had an unusual mental makeup, that he was interested in astronomy, and other intellectual subjects. Furthermore, he was living in a gangster type of neighborhood where the children were busy in less refined play which did not attract him. Was this boy abnormal just because he did not fall in line with the average child in his locality? On the contrary, he should be allowed to enjoy play on his own level.

Overdone supervision of play has resulted in some neighborhoods, it is admitted by certain experts, because parents want to keep up with the fashion. In many neighborhoods where perhaps children have poor homes, few toys, and little home training, a playground with a director has proved a great blessing, no doubt, but in other neighborhoods, supervised play has been foisted on the neighborhood life unnecessarily. In some communities, a sensible parent with her "weather eye" out for the children at play may be quite sufficient. This gives the boys and girls more freedom to choose and plan their own recreation.

Parents will do well to strike a happy balance in regard to the play for children. Children must learn to play together, and at the same time be given a chance for those precious moments when they can be alone, not only away from adults, but when each child may have his solitary times unimposed upon and unsupervised. Parents are responsible for placing in the hands of children the toys and objects interesting to the child at each given age, but they need to guard against dictating just how and when and to what extent the child shall use them. Allowing boys and girls to develop initiative and exercise effort in this question of finding something to do happily also gives more freedom to the parent.

What Can I Do?

To most young people at one time or another comes the thought, "What can I do to be truly helpful?" Coupled with the thought may come the feeling of limited capabilities. All of us can see what this or that person with his fine talents can do, but when the searchlight is turned upon ourselves we seem not to see so clearly.

Horace Traubel has an answer for this searching question which fits everyone's case even if he feels that he has no outstanding talents and no special capabilities.

I can give life big meanings when others give life little meanings.
I can say love when others say hate.
I can talk out for the right when others are silent.
I can say man where others say money.
I can stay up when others are asleep.
I can keep on working when others have stopped to play.
I can try events by the hard test when others try them by an easy one.
What can I do?
I can give myself to life when men refuse themselves to life.

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EDUCATIONAL

Father Prepares Son for Trip

By A FATHER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ABOUT five years ago, when our son Robert was 11 years old, we sent him on several trips unaccompanied, with the idea of developing his self-dependence and to demonstrate to ourselves our feeling that supervised travel is a valuable adjunct in adolescent education. Without intent upon our part, and wholly as the result of the reportorial instinct for human-interest news, Robert's journeys to Buffalo, New York City and the Yellowstone, all undertaken in his eleventh year, became a subject for editorial comment in the press all over the country, a thing which awakened his astonished parents to the fact that here was a concrete idea in education that had an actual appeal to the fathers and mothers of growing boys, and not merely to the swivel-chair philosophers.

Robert has just now finished his third year at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at 16 is at an age when travel has enormous value for the imagination. Indeed, I am ready to believe that it is the critical period for the more practical and informative ends of travel, because the boy carries no prejudices in his foreign baggage, but takes things as he finds them.

But travel at 16 means careful preparation, not only for the sake of the boy, but for the sake of the parents. This is the whole crux of the matter. There could be no question in any reasonable parent's thought as to the advantages of solo travel, if only he could feel assured that his offspring knew exactly what he was about, and would use good judgment in an emergency. The immense superiority of receiving new impressions through one's own ability to observe, instead of filtered through a mesh of parental prejudices, however well-meaning, is obvious enough. Adequate preparation is easy, given the belief that it can be done, and well done, and the hearty coöperation of the boy, which comes naturally with the knowledge that he is to have an immediate and practical use for it, and that he will succeed according to its degree of effectiveness. The matter of judgment is not so simple. Some people seem to have a great deal, others very little. The first class may be trusted to their own initiative, be they 9 or 90; the second need a closer guardianship.

An Early Taste

Robert evinced early a taste for geography and language, a good combination for travel. Of his ability to orient himself and to solve by actual contact the problems of transportation, he gave us satisfying proofs on his trips of five years ago. That answered our first question: Will he so much as be able, like the illustrious Ford, to "get there and get back"? I sometimes think his success in the initial requirement was perhaps due to the fact that I had taught him plane geometry at home the year before, and that he had become accustomed to moving about in a plane according to mathematical law. But Robert did more. His letters home were most reassuring, in that they showed the faculty of knitting together, by dint of seeing and experiencing, an accurate concept of the world in which he was for the moment moving. For the benefit of parents in the doubter's seat, I am compelled to admit that a boy lacking in these faculties of orientation and integration should be kept at home much longer.

Robert had careful advance preparation. In the case of the Yellowstone trip, for example, I required him, in a formal written examination, to draw a careful map, showing railroad lines over which he was to travel, with the junction points, and the times of arrival and departure in each instance. He was asked the rationale of keeping abreast of the time with change in longitude. He was asked to name the important cities along the route in the order in which he was to see them, and the thing for which each was noteworthy; the cities or sections concerned with historical episodes of interest or importance, and if possible the literary background in each instance. He was expected to know where and when he would first glimpse the Mississippi; where on the Northern Pacific he would pass the junction point for Duluth, and why this was important; where he would see manufacturing country, where wheat raising, where grazing, where dairying. I inquired of him where he would cross the Red River; if and where he would cross the Yellowstone and Missouri; where he would see the Bad Lands, and what caused them; the location of Indian reservations en route; where he first entered the mountains. Of course, he was expected to know his Geodetic Survey map of the park, its elementary geology and its animal life; its significant points of interest. He must be able to locate the Continental Divide, and name the streams representing the different water sheds; he must know the relevant facts of the climate, altitude, and drainage systems of the general section in which the park is located.

The point I wish especially to emphasize is that Robert had, if not a perfect, at least an intelligent and comprehensive grasp of the details of his trip before he set foot in a Pullman. Too much for a boy, you say? Nonsense! Any bright boy, with the bait of a royal trip like that held out to him, will give his parents a real surprise in his mastery of material which under ordinary circumstances he might easily classify as "the bunk." As a matter of fact, if Robert had not known these things there would have been for him no Yellowstone. It was the sine qua non for my consent, and I am positive that lacking a bang-up examination paper young Robert would have never got out of the trenches by Christmas as far as his mother was concerned. That examination paper still rests in Robert's travel book, a mute reproach to my now slightly faded stock of information on the Yellowstone. I will wager that Robert can reel it off, fresh and untarnished, to this day!

Why He Knows

Does it require any stretch of imagination for parent readers to understand why Robert knows something definite and permanently interesting about Roosevelt, Custer, Sitting Bull, La Salle, erosion, Indian life, geology, volcanic action, Great Lakes transportation (Robert came home by way of the Great Lakes), the wild life of the Rockies, irrigation projects, sheep raising, and the meat-packing industry? Does he know his Bad Lands? He does; he rode through them in the cab of a locomotive that drew his train; he walked about in them while the train made its customary stop for sightseeing; he photographed them with his camera. Does he sense the significance of erosion in the economic life of mankind? Possibly not consciously, but he will easily understand later, for does he not recall the desolation of the Bad Lands? Did he not climb to the bottom of the gorge of the Yellowstone and look up at the thundering torrent of the falls and marvel? Was he not awed before the majesty of the Rockies? And did he not cross the fertile valley of the Mississippi, made from the débris swept down through the ages from the selfsame slopes of the Continental Divide?

This summer, with three years of solid preparation in German at Andover behind him (and that means something with Mr. Van Der Stucken on the other end of the log), he felt equal to the long-awaited visit to Germany. He is able to live with the people, to understand them and be understood. They have opened their hearts and hearths to him, after the cheery fashion of every human being in the presence of unspoiled and eager youth. He has fitted himself to see and understand not only Germany, but the Germans. He is likely to have tarried in the enchanted land of the fairy tale. He may in fancy be living over the days of the Roman conqueror, the robber baron, the hereditary noble, the Student Prince of Heidelberg, the cloistered monk, and the handicraft artisan of a bygone age. He will lay his head in the huts of the Jugendverein, in the farmhouses of the Black Forest, in the quaint pensions of the secluded forest villages, or perhaps in the home of a kindly friend of the Wandervögel or of some venerable clockmaker of Triberg? Who knows? Romance is ever waiting for him who woos her, not haphazard, but with understanding and sympathy.

Some of the Sights

Robert is out to see the giant chemical and electrical works along the Upper Rhine; the Zeppelin Works at Ludwigshafen; the ancient university and cathedral at Freiburg, and throughout the forest the odd and fascinating architecture and costumes practically unaltered from the fifteenth century. He will follow the well-groomed footpaths of the Black Forest Association through the wild gorges and along the pine-covered slopes of the mountains. From the Feldberg he will look over into the beautiful Rhine Valley on the west and south and to the white peaks of the high Alps beyond. He will take the small boat by easy stages up the Neckar, lined on either side with lovely old towns and ruin-bedecked summits. He will visit the old city of Stuttgart, with its memories of Schiller and his schoolboy days, and the little town of Marbach, his birthplace. He will loiter a day in the ancient university town of Tübingen, and more than a week in the world's clock-making center of Triberg, the Queen of the Mountain Forest, as the Germans call it. He will make an excursion to Nuremberg and Rothenburg, those gems of medieval German culture and art.

And then on to Switzerland, where with his copy of Whymper in his pocket he will wander among the Alps and thrill to the stories of adventure with which they have been connected. He knows them all by name and outline; he has built them all with his papier mâché, scale ruler and paint brushes. He knows as an old friend the Vierwaldstättersee and the Forest Cantons, so saturated with memories of William Tell and Swiss independence. Every pass, glacier and famous peak is clearly pictured in his mind; he has modeled them with his spatula and painted in the green of the mountain meadows, the white of the glaciers, the blue of the lakes and rivers and the browns of the rocky slopes.

Robert is no genius, and has to work for what he gets. Perhaps that is just as well. He is doing what any bright boy could do with an urge and his parents' consent. And who can imagine the fertility of the soil or the fullness of the harvest that might be brought to light were American parents to become travel-minded for their boys even to the extent as practiced today in Germany?

Most parents, ourselves included, have traditionally believed that a young boy cannot be trusted to handle the situations arising in unaccompanied travel or in possible emergencies. What we have no doubt overlooked is the fact that good judgment, like love, "grows by what it feeds upon," and that a large proportion of adolescent boys, given the opportunity, would demonstrate in a convincing fashion their ability to cope with the practical problems involved in educational travel, and having thus achieved the trustworthiness which opens the door to profitable æsthetic adventure, would be ready for marvelous flights into unalloyed romance.

THESE INTENT FACES ARE THOSE OF A BERMUDA KINDERGARTEN — Ella Barnett

Which Has a Corner of the Saltus Grammar School in Hamilton.

School attendance in the Bermudas is compulsory but not free. Scholarships are given by the Government to students who are qualified to compete for Rhodes scholarships at Oxford University, England. Most of the children are of English parentage.

The New Salesmanship

By GEORGE H. READ

Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago.

25—Keeping Away From Negative Suggestions

SALESMEN are primarily responsible for the kind of conversation that marks their every interview. Salesmen who recognize this fact and cultivate the faculty of keeping conversation in a constructive, affirmative direction are taking the surest, shortest path to good business. To do so, however, they must carefully watch not only their own remarks, but also those of their prospective customers.

The salesman's first responsibility, of course, is to see that his own comments are free from pessimism, complaint, dismay and all other disturbing, destructive declarations. But more than that, he should avoid subjects that may lead his customers into objectionable, unprofitable conversation. And it need hardly be added that all matters of an obviously argumentative character are carefully avoided by the salesman who is seeking short cuts to long orders.

Even after diligent observance of the aforementioned precautions, a salesman may find that constant watchfulness is needed to keep the conversation going in the proper direction. Like the pilot of a boat, the salesman finds that he not only must start in the right direction but must hold strsight to the course until the desired destination is reached. The currents of criticism of competitors and the winds of woeful recitals of customers may attempt to divert and delay. But the alert salesman will be ever ready to change an objectionable subject of conversation, or to correct and, if needs be, politely rebuke any false or harmful statements.

Such supposedly harmless questions as, "How's business?" and "What can I do for you today?" may start stories of complaint that are not always easy to check. How much more effective it is to greet prospective customers with encouraging news about good business (and there is always some such news to be found by those who are looking for it) or with specific recommendations of how the salesman or his product can help to improve conditions for that customer. One salesman, ten times in a single day, was heard to ask the question, "How's business?" and each time he started a tale of woe.

Another hackneyed greeting that is so obviously wrong as to make one wonder why it is used by an intelligent salesman is, "You can't use anything in my line today, can you?" Why put in the prospect's thought the answer the salesman does not want to hear? Is it because he has so little to offer that the salesman expects to do no business when making such a remark? Every salesman should thoroughly convince himself, in advance of every call, that he has something the prospect can use, if it's only some good thoughts that can be left there.

"Can I interest you?" is another question that can almost invariably be counted upon to bring a negative answer. As a rule, people do not think they are interested in a thing until they know something about it. And there are so many efforts continually being made to induce them to spend their money that the first impulse of many, when confronted by a salesman, is to convey the impression that they are not interested. The wise salesman will attempt to describe or show things to arouse interest before asking a prospect if he is interested. Usually it is extremely difficult to get a person to indicate interest in something regarding which he has expressed himself as not interested.

Because the new salesmanship seeks to sell only those who will be benefited by the purchase, it advocates making it easier for prospective customers to say "yes" than "no."

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles, is that form of selling which recognizes that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—"REACHING THE RIGHT PERSONS."

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Woman's College Has Coöperative Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denton, Texas

SMITH-CARROLL HALL, a dormitory around which many of the lovely traditions of the Texas State College of Industrial Arts for Women at Denton have centered for a quarter of a century, has this summer instituted what is perhaps the loveliest tradition of all. In June the hall was transformed into a coöperative home for 40 students where each girl works in a group in caring for rooms, corridors, serving and laying tables, working in the kitchen and assisting in the gardens. By this method each student is enabled to earn a percentage of her college expenses although working not more than one and a half hours each day.

With the opening in September as many as sixty students will be permitted to take rooms in Smith-Carroll Hall. The dormitory was erected by Methodists of the State as the first of the woman's college dormitories and has been under their direction during all the years of its existence up until June of this year. At that time it was placed under the supervision of the state college for the coöperative experiment.

Students themselves are loud in their praise and success of the plan. "Keeping house is lots of fun," is the opinion expressed by the residents.

Each girl works in a group, performing a specific task for two weeks. At the end of two weeks, shifts are made in order to give every girl a try at different phases of the work. Unusual success of the project has been realized by students coöperating with the director and members of the large family in completing their tasks to the best of their ability.

Students are permitted to use the kitchen any time they desire so long as they leave it tidy. With this privilege the home economics majors have the opportunity to try out their recipes. Menus are made by junior foods majors.

Meals are served English style and one girl at the table serves the meal and waits on the table.

Gentle Refusal

The mother was busy preparing the Sunday dinner when the little girl came into the kitchen. She watched the proceedings for a moment, and then she said, "Oh, mother, I wish I could serve dinner today. You know you let me serve lunch yesterday, and you said I did it nicely. Please may I serve dinner today?"

The busy mother stopped in her work a moment. She looked at the child's earnest little face, she smiled into the clear eyes lifted so pleadingly to her own, and it was evident that she was giving her whole attention to the question. Then she said gently, "Sunday dinner is a little harder to serve because there are more of us at home and there are more things on the table than on other days, so perhaps you had better not serve today. I think it would be better for you to wait a little while longer before you serve on Sundays, but you may serve lunch for us every noon next week."

The little girl, although looking disappointed, accepted her mother's decision cheerfully, and went off to play.

Later that afternoon when the mother and child were alone in the room the little girl said, "Mother, do you know why I especially like you? It's because when I asked you about serving today you didn't say, 'No! No. Of course not! You musn't do it!' That would have made me feel bad. You said perhaps I'd better not today, and saying it that way I didn't mind so much."

The child recognized that the mother's decision was final, but because it was pleasantly rendered it did not cause any unhappy effect. It is necessary at times that we refuse the children some of the things for which they ask, but the manner of our refusal is most important. A just and gentle refusal is easier to accept cheerfully, and may bring renewed trust and confidence between the children and the parents.

L. L. R.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Candy-Making as a Career for the Amateur

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BACK of almost every boxed candy which sells for 65 cents or thereabouts a pound is an interesting story of a man or woman, or even a young girl, who, starting with almost no financial resources and even less experience, has made a name known from coast to coast. In many respects these stories are much the same. They begin with a need so pressing as to demand immediate returns, often under conditions which prevent the earner from leaving home. One woman, now the head of a big concern, selling handmade candies, started with a dependent husband and one nickel. As a last resort she spent that bit of money for sugar, from which she produced a tiny batch of candy that she sold to children passing her home on their way to school.

The demands of candy-making make it peculiarly a woman's work. And in nearly every case of outstanding success the amateur, realizing the handicap of inexperience, has tried to make up for it by selling delicious confections made from the best of ingredients, and attractive in appearance. The next problem has been to build up a lucrative business in the home town, and then to branch out. It was at this stage that some have had to work harder than others, for almost all were pioneers and were obliged to solve their individual problems alone, and some made mistakes that took them years to surmount.

What the Amateur Can Hope For

But the amateur in this field today can benefit by all the experiments of her predecessors, for there are excellent courses of instruction in which not only the making of candy in all its details is taught, but also its selling. So the student spends her time only on proved methods, and she has for consultants a group of people who have made a success of the business themselves, and, moreover, have an interest in helping her meet local conditions and develop initiative so she can do the same.

One who wonders what future the candy business offers the individual needs only to realize that there are two kinds of candy known to the commercial world: factory candies, that must lend themselves to handling by powerful machines and must be made so they will keep for months if necessary; and candies made by individuals who need not meet such conditions. In these latter confections, neither adulterants nor substitutes are necessary.

So, in spite of the fact that there is a tremendous amount of candy on the market, the field for confections in which only the best of ingredients are employed has merely been scratched. The few who have been making really high-grade candies have been asking high prices for them, some popular kinds costing but 16 cents a pound and selling at 80 cents. So the market for high-grade candies at a moderate price is even now almost untouched.

An excellent authority recently stated that for every shop selling handmade candy, there is need of a hundred more to meet the $1,500,000,000 candy appetite of the American public. For people are eating more candy today than ever before. The demand is not restricted to seasons. It is a year-round market.

Practical Training

If a woman is working her candy business out alone she is apt to be so engrossed in her own problems as to fail to take full advantage of popular advertising. But if she is in constant touch with people who know what the public wants and the novelties that other markets afford, she will have a dozen or more ideas from which to choose to stimulate her own trade. Many such suggestions are worth thousands of dollars to students, because some women may make excellent candies and yet not possess a gift for salesmanship. And in the building of a business, one is as important as the other.

Most courses are so arranged as to help the student to start work with little more equipment than is found in the average kitchen, and in such a way that the immediate profits pay for her training, for additional supplies as they are needed, and for gradual growth, from a sound beginning, to a shop of her own; a chain of stores, or sale of her product in numerous stores; or to almost any goal in this field which the student has the will to attain.

Small as well as quantity recipes for all the best selling candies are furnished her so she can see how a kind will "take" in her locality before making it in larger amounts. She is advised how to arrange the work when only a couple of hours a day may be given to learning the business; how to make a large number of people familiar with her product; what prices to charge; how to store candies; what to do with confections left over; where to buy equipment and supplies at the most reasonable prices; and how to select the best site as a place of business.

African Explorer of the '90's

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

ONE of the most interesting women discussed in the interview columns of the Woman's Herald, a London publication of the last century, which was the outgrowth of "Women's Penny Paper," is Mrs. M. French Sheldon, who set out in 1891 to explore Africa, as she said, "from a woman's point of view."

Mrs. Sheldon was an American woman of a good old Quaker family, and great-great-grandaughter of Sir Isaac Newton. She had a foundness for traveling and exploring, and her husband, an English business man, sympathized with her ambitions and willingly gave his consent to her expeditions, even when he could not accompany her.

"Then you are really going?" the interviewer asked, "and are also going practically alone? Tell me . . what made you think of starting?"

Mrs. Sheldon, who numbered among her friends Du Chaillu, the Stanleys, and other famous writers and travelers, replied, "I have met nearly all the great travelers of the day. I have also read and studied books of travel, and as I have seen all, or nearly all, the places I care about, I made up my mind I would now see Africa." And she added the somewhat astonishing statement, "Now is the time to start. . . . In 10 years' time it will be the fashion for women to go to the Dark Continent."

Innovation though it was for a woman to attempt such a trip, Mrs. Sheldon had thought the matter out and had given every detail of the journey her careful attention. "Don't mistake me," she urged, "I am not going on any wild goose chase. I am no silly girl determined to do something eccentric. I am going with an object. I wish to see Africa from a woman's point of view. . . . I am fond of my own sex, and I want all women to be proud of me as a woman. I do not believe in birth nor in race, whether the skin is black or white, what matter! The hearts of women are the same all over, and I want to get at the hearts of these poor black women, and do for them what men up to the present have failed to do." Surely this ambition had in it some elements of that international point of view we are trying to cultivate today.

A Student of Women

Mrs. Sheldon planned to talk through her interpreter to the native women she met in her travels. "I shall try to show them how a woman can be civilized and refined, yet quite practical and able to do things. . . . I shall do my utmost to improve their condition, and to show them how they can make life better and happier than it is at present."

This dauntless traveler was very proud of her passport, for, she explained, "I believe I am almost the only woman who has received this special passport from the Government of the United States." And it was obtained with some difficulty, for at that time it was against the tradition of the department to issue these special passports to women.

Mrs. Sheldon's equipment was especially interesting. She took with her not only camping stores of all kinds, and—what intrigued her most of all—a very light and durable palanquin, in which she could sit or sleep or read or write, and which could be carried by four bearers, but also stores of all kinds which could be used to pay the 50 or more natives she planned to employ in her expedition, for they would expect at least part of their pay in such form as cloth, jewelry and trinkets. She even took sewing machines and clocks to be used as mediums of exchange or gifts. Besides this, she provided herself with plenty of lightweight but attractive frocks, in silk, wool, and cotton, because, as she said, "I am not going to make myself a guy. . . . I want to try to show these natives how pretty our dresses are." And she indeed proved herself, as she said, "a thorough woman" by taking no fewer than "30 or 40 dresses." Plenty of cameras were included also, and she hit upon the ingenious plan of transporting a telephone to reproduce the native voice.

"Sultan to Sultan," Her Book

She planned her route carefully. "It is rough," she explained, "and part is jungle; it is absolutely unknown to any white woman. In the region of Kilimanjaro there are 25 different tribes. It is among these that I shall study the social and family life of the natives and observe the women's character."

It occurred to the writer that a person of Mrs. Sheldon's initiative and ability would be extremely likely to write a book about her expedition, so she turned from the pages of the old newspapers to the library shelves, and there, sure enough, was a delightful old book gayly bound in red and stamped in gold, bearing the title "Sultan to Sultan," by M. French Sheldon, "Bébé Bwana," and published in 1892. It is an intriguing book, full of illustrations and describing in a most lively and readable style her adventures and the living conditions of the tribes she met.

Her native carriers and bearers could not quite get used to the idea of a woman heading an exploring expedition. They persisted in addressing her as "Sir" and could never go further in acknowledging her sex than to call her "Bébé Bwana," a sort of compromise title meaning "woman master," and this name stuck to her throughout the expedition.

She did take a special interest, naturally, in the affairs of the native women and succeeded admirably in her aim to investigate and describe travel in Africa "from a woman's point of view."

Miss Evelyn Mardon, Who Assisted the Teaching of English in Japan by Making Records Illustrating Correct Pronunciation and Also by Recording the Songs of Her Country.

Helping Japan to Study English

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

MISS EVELYN MARDON, L. I. F. A., when asked to classify herself as an artiste, laughingly said that she believed she was in a class by herself. Although nominally, for want of a better word, an "entertainer," Miss Mardon's entertainment is so varied that it may start with a serious song, go on to a delicious rendering of a Christopher Robin ballad, and then suddenly break out into a humorous Devonshire dialect recitation that sets her listeners laughing.

Thus equipped with song and recitation, Miss Mardon found herself, some seven years ago, in Japan, with her husband absent on his business, and her small children left in their grandmother's care in England. Missing the presence of her family, she decided to make use of her talents and started by offering them to the Columbia Nipponophone Company in Tokyo.

The teaching of English is compulsory in the Japanese schools, and the idea of having records made that would interest the students in the language they were studying had originated sometime previously with an English woman resident in Japan. Following this suggestion, the idea had not materialized, as no one had been found who was suited to make the records. Miss Mardon's offer was, therefore, very timely and she was told that if she could pass the necessary test she would be given the appointment. When it was found that she possessed a singing voice in addition to almost perfect enunciation she was chosen at once.

Twelve Records

The company welcomed her suggestion that she should sing some of the English national songs, and Miss Mardon was left free to do anything else that she thought fit, a stipulation being that "Annie Laurie" should be included.

"I told them that it was a Scotch song," said Miss Mardon, "but they replied that all English people sang it. They also wanted 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' because the missionaries had taught it to the people.

"I made 12 records," Miss Mardon went on, "and they came out well, every word being clear and distinct. I am a great believer in every word being sung as it is spoken and never alter that rule. I started with the alphabet, singing it in the old way that they did in the schools in England. I heard afterward that this practice had been started in the Japanese schools.

Lectures

"Having made these records, I got the idea that it would be a fine thing to go round lecturing on the pronunciation of the English language, because in Japan there had been so many teachers, Scottish, American, Canadian, even an Oxford University man, all with their varying pronunciations."

Miss Mardon was soon booked to deliver this lecture all over Japan, and a tour in Formosa was also planned.

"I went to all the missionary schools, which are among the best in Japan, and found that students watched my lips and did not use their ears enough. So I did my utmost to get them to listen attentively."

One excellent notion of Miss Mardon's was to have loose-leaf programs for the song part of her lectures, with a résumé in Japanese on the page opposite the words of each song, and these summaries were skillfully written for her by an interpreter.

"I should love his work to be praised," she said, "because he did it for love. When he had refused payment and I argued, 'But your people pay me,' he replied, 'Yes, but you are doing it for the good of my people, I would not like you to pay me!'"

Once a year a big concert is held in Tokyo in which all the artists of the gramophone company appear, and Miss Mardon was the English singer invited to appear on the program. She was also one of the first to radiocast in Japan and one of the first to televise in England.

Before Miss Mardon left Japan she was engaged to lecture and sing at the Keio University in Tokyo.

"I should love to go back to Japan," Miss Mardon confided, "and travel from town to town giving the records and then singing each song in the real voice. I think that it would prove a great means of education. I am longing," she added, "to sing 'Christopher Robin' to the Japanese, because they love anything which has to do with children. I had not these songs with me when I was in the East before."

A Country Flower Shop in London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

TO MEET the need of lovers of of country flowers, two friends, one of whom had served a two-year apprenticeship in a Piccadilly florist's, decided to go into partnership and open a shop in London where country flowers might be bought. They obtained the lease on a small shop in a good street, and soon a delightful hand-painted sign told passers-by that "Gwyn-Moyra: Florist" had opened.

During the first few months before they became known business was run at a loss, because from the beginning Gwyn-Moyra determined to sell only fresh flowers. It was not long, however, before casual customers became regular customers. They found the flowers from this little shop always lasted well, and surplus stock at the end of the day became a thing of the past. People told their friends of the delights of mixed bunches of garden flowers—of primroses, violets, freesias, anemones, wall flowers, marigolds, mignonettes, according to season—to be bought at Gwyn-Moyra's. During the concert season orders came in for bouquets of mixed posies from those who would give their friends more original flowers than the usual roses or carnations. Their rush baskets or pottery bowls full of country flowers quickly became known. It was not surprising that at the end of the first year the business showed a profit, and has continued to show an increasing one ever since.

Specialized in Foliage

Realizing how the decorative value of flowers and leaves is appreciated today, it was not long before Gwyn-Moyra started to specialize in foliage. Many people actually arrange their rooms with a view to showing off the outline and color of flowers and leaves against bare wall-space, and the partners found a ready sale for myrtle, andromeda, magnolia, laurestynas, winter jasmine and other foliage, specially during the winter months when flowers are scarce and naturally more expensive. This year, too, they have found a demand for dried and everlasting flowers and for beech leaves preserved in glycerine. Though this method of preserving leaves is well known, many people who are uncertain of the right proportion of glycerine to be added to the water prefer to buy their leaves already preserved by an expert.

One of the branches of work in which these flower artists have been most successful is that of wedding decorations. For one wedding they decorated the beautiful old church of St. Margaret's, Westminster, with pussy willow, while for another a beautiful effect was obtained by using mixed bunches of garden flowers. One of the most original wedding decorations they have carried out was with berries only, such as catonisatters, cape gooseberries and chilis.

Advisory Gardeners

The partners are now developing another branch of their work—that of acting in the capacity of "jobbing and advisory gardeners" to owners of small London gardens who, from time to time, need the assistance of a qualified gardener who will come in by the hour to give skilled help. Perhaps it is a creeper that needs nailing up, or fruit trees that want pruning—or some explanation is desired as to why such and such a flower is not doing well.

The care and replenishment of window boxes has always been part of Gwyn-Moyra's work, but the partners (who were both trained at a horticultural college and are fellows of the Royal Horticultural College) are deeply interested in this later development of jobbing and advisory work. Not only are they providing country flowers for city dwellers, but they are doing all in their power to show these same city dwellers how to grow their own garden flowers!

Revealing Home Features

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women renting agents for high-class apartment houses are comparative newcomers in the business world. This work is not that of a realtor in any sense, though it may develop into a general real estate business if the woman renting agent finds she has talent in that direction. The renting of suites of rooms and apartments involves a certain home instinct which the average woman has in a considerable degree, thus making it easy and natural for her to interest prospective tenants in the delightful home features of the particular apartment house she represents.

If the woman renting agent happens to have skill in decorating, she can use this knowledge in visualizing to apartment hunters the charm of the rooms when furnished. She can also explain how any disadvantageous outlook may be minimized by special window treatment and draperies. It is astonishing what results these suggestions often accomplish in the way of quick rentals. One ingenious woman renting agent who found a certain tier of apartments difficult to dispose of induced the owners of the building to allow her to furnish one of these as a "model apartment." So skillfully did she plan the decorations and furnishings that the apartment soon found a tenant and there were several orders placed through this renting agent for special decorations and furnishings.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. CURTIS BROWN, who for some years has been the much-loved president of the American Women's Club in London, Eng., recently resigned that office, but, at a largely attended meeting of the club held later, she was unanimously requested to reconsider, the feeling of the members being that "the guidance of Mrs. Brown with her grasp of international affairs was more than ever essential at this time." Mrs. Brown agreed to leave the final decision until autumn. Permanent peace and disarmament of nations are projects in which Mrs. Brown is tremendously interested and to the furthering of which she is committed. The July number of the magazine of the London club contains an interesting article on "Preserving the Antiquities of New England," which is illustrated with pictures of some of the oldest houses in Massachusetts.

* * *

The Civic Club of Winchester, Virginia, has inaugurated a project which may interest other clubs in centers where there is much of historic interest. It has compiled and published a book called "True Stories of Old Winchester." The book has proved to be very popular and its sale is rapidly increasing the funds of the club.

* * *

Hooked rug making is a source of revenue for some clubs. One club, many of whose members are adept at this form of art, has organized classes which are attended by summer visitors to the town. Members take turns acting as instructors. So many have wished to attend the classes that it has often been necessary to have several club members serving as instructors at the same time.

The Lancaster, Ky., Woman's Club held, in March, a hooked rug exhibit which was attended by many people from a distance. The Kentucky Club Woman says that some of the rugs shown were as exquisite in color and design as those that come from the Orient, and that they were so perfect in workmanship that it was difficult to realize they had been made from humble, and what seemed worthless, materials.

These exhibits have been held annually for the past 10 years and have promoted the industry in Kentucky until it has become a fine art. Original designing is encouraged and some of the results are very quaint and extremely charming.

* * *

That Kentucky women have made good use of their Bureau of Information, which is conducted by Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, is shown by some of the figures given in a recent report. During the club season of 1930-1931, 8785 pieces of material were sent out from the bureau office, 50 speakers were supplied to clubs, 347 books were loaned. Some figures of the kind of material in demand will give a suggestion of the subjects in which club women in that State are mainly interested. Thirty-one clubs asked for program material on literature; 30 on education; 28 on the American home; 14 on American citizenship; 14 on international relations; 16 on travel and 6 on public welfare. The rest of the material was on miscellaneous subjects. The Kentucky Bureau of Information is being recognized by program builders in other states because of its wealth of material and systematic grouping of subjects.

GREETING

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Recipe for Iced Postum

Dissolve 8 level teaspoons Instant Postum in half a cup of boiling water. Mix with 5 cups of cold milk (or cold water). Serve with sugar if desired. (If water is used, serve with sugar and cream.) Add cracked ice.

This is a sufficient quantity for four tall glasses. More, or less, may be made in the same proportions. The attractiveness of either drink is increased by putting a tablespoonful of whipped cream on the top of each glass . . . or by beating into the drink, with an egg beater, a heaping tablespoon of vanilla ice cream for each glass. If ice cream is used, no cracked ice is needed.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Happy Poet—Katherine Tynan

HAPPY poets are not so many. That one of them should by habit and conviction write of joy and loveliness all through the years of a difficult and often anxious life is a crown to her. Katherine Tynan's "Collected Poems" are a harvest of good grain, the riches of a life that knew many trials, was poor in some things but rich in all that is of worth.

I suppose that there is not an anthology in which you will not find some poem of hers. She was connected with so much that is of daily life. Apart from her standing as an Irish poet, she was the poet of home, of gardens, of motherhood, of childhood, of animals; of joy in all seasons, of birds and country places. She was like the robin among song birds, undaunted by the autumn of life, by harsh winds, by rain. Always there was this clear music, exquisite while it was careless; it seemed to be unpremeditated. I cannot think that she ever corrected her poems; they came and there they were with some turn of phrase that made an ordinary line rare or a simple thought unforgettable.

Two Irishmen of great literary distinction, Æ., and Stephen Gwynn, undertook the critical task of selecting from the mass of her poems the best for her "Collected Poems." Both praise her, and Mr. Gwynn admits that choice was hard where so much was lovely and beloved by many.

Her youth was sheltered and blessed by peace and love. In the quiet home under the Dublin mountains she grew up close to a father who was devoted to her, one who found infinite joy and pride in her poetry and in the success that came to her quickly. This father, great in his goodness and kindness, was himself an inspiration to her. Her poems, her prose have exalted him, have made the ruddy Irishman, so white-haired, blue-eyed, the man of fields and cattle, the ideal Irish farmer, live before us. So that we must love him, seeing him through her eyes.

Her youth had this happy fostering among wide pastures, in quiet dewy places, under gently folded blue hills. She was born and grew up a child of the fields. She never forgot what they had done for her. And the gardens of her childhood seem to have blessed her. The very freshness of what she loved so dearly, her stocks and gillyflowers, clings to her poems.

"Garden-places I shall tend
For a welcome to a friend;
Make for him a roomy seat
By the box and privet sweet.

And my kitchen garden shall
Grow me fruits on tree and wall,
Give me blossoms in the spring
And an autumn gathering."

There were some who did not discern in her birdlike ease of song the unself-conscious genius that produced the unforgettable lines, the rare loveliness of the unexpected word. Those who rendered all homage to Alice Meynell may not have admitted her peer in Katherine Tynan, so different in temperament and in outward guise and habit were these friends and fellow poets. Both were devoted mothers, owing much of their inspiration to their children, both always cognizant of their high office. But it is Katherine Tynan who produces the perfect classic of motherhood in her poem "The Mother":

"Great passions I awake that must
Bow any woman to the dust
With fear lest she should fail to rise
As high as those enamored eyes."

Never tiring in the necessary industry which gave her beloved what they needed, she produced each year a tremendous output of prose. But with Katherine Tynan her poetry was a thing apart, this was her genius; still there is a good deal of her prose which is very charming. Two of her historical romances are delightful in grace; and whenever in her books of memories she recalls her happy childhood and the beloved father, she writes prose to equal her poetry. But most critics are agreed about the merits of her poems. They never grew hackneyed or commonplace, though they were often careless. Eternal youthfulness is her point of view; eternal delight in beauty, in the life of all loveliness, inspired her as freshly in her later as in her younger days. One felt that when she was a grandmother, delighting in a little grandson, yet she was young in the agelessness of the spirit. She asks that it may be recorded of her:

"That I admired and honored
The wondrous works of God. . . .
That all the days and years I had,
The greatest and the least,
Each day with grateful heart and glad
I sat me to a feast.

That not alone for body's meat
Which takes the lowest place,
I gave Him grace when I did eat
And with a shining face,

But for the spirit filled and fed
That else must waste and die,
With sun and stars replenished
And dew and evening sky.

The beauty of the hills and seas,
Brimmed that immortal cup;
And when I went by fields and trees
My heart was lifted up."

This shining spirit Katherine Tynan kept through all her laborious days. I think of her as I saw her in various places near Dublin. Circumstances led her to constant moves. But I picture her always near fields and trees. Hers was so passionately a pastoral spirit. I cannot remember her apart from dogs. There was always some beloved dog, often old and being nursed in his decline, or some dog who had been taken in to make him happy, to show him what love was like. She and her family loved dogs with an ardor that only dog lovers can understand. The welfare of all animals was of constant concern to this great-hearted poet. She went weary distances to speak in schools; she spent days and much money in helping at sales that were for the cause of animal welfare. Some of her most beautiful poems are about animals, and they urge our debt to these patient friends and servants.

I hardly ever met her but she was eager and urgent over some work of mercy. She loved Ireland, her native land, but was well aware of the dark places in Irish life, the cruelties due to ignorance and carelessness. That toiling pen of hers was always the servant of mercy and justice.

In spirit she was truly a lover of all wild creatures, of simplicity, with a joyful gift for praise. She was a "Great Lover," as the poet Rupert Brooke called himself. Her love was free from sentimentality, it was often maternal, often impersonal. Sometimes like the lark she seemed to forget earth and soar at Heaven's gates.

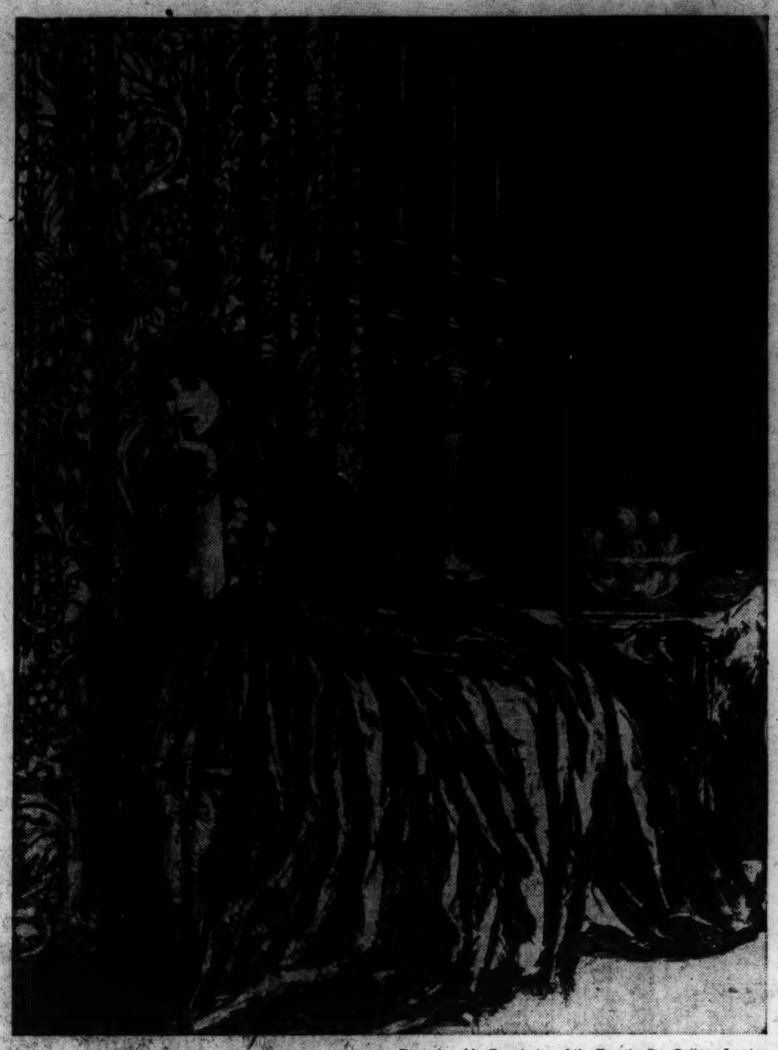
Her name must always be among the religious poets. She stands among her kin when you number her with Christina Rossetti, Father Tabb, Emily Dickinson, Alice Meynell. Comparisons are poor things, for the charm of each poet is as individual as the charm of each singing bird. Yet among past poets I think of her as sister to Herrick in his holy and happy moods.

Æ., in his preface to the "Collected Poems," speaks of her kinship to Padraic Colum; he says: "Katherine Tynan has her own spirituality, but she has kept closer to the normal than any except Padraic Colum." That word normal has a delight in these days of crazy patchwork ideas. She had no fashionable scorn of the wholesome and the beautiful. She dared to be sane and to be happy, and to confess it in her life and in her poetry. Like a skylark she could hang above earth and its blatancy of motorhorns and be lost in the rapture of her song.

"I thank Him for my eyes that see
The wondrous world He made for me;
Such beauty spread on hill and lea
That I might feast perpetually.

I thank Him for my hands so feat,
'Now write,' He said; and they have writ,
That know the feel of roses sweet
And the child's cheek so exquisite."

W. M. L.



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Romance Venitienne: From a Lithograph by Miss Ethel Gabain

MISS ETHEL GABAIN never disappoints. She is an artist whose work is ever up to standard; strongly individual, and of a quality which is remarkable both for its romantic appeal and technical excellence.

When, as a young student, she entered the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London, she was determined not to divide her attention between various mediums, preferring to specialize in one line, lithography. She realized from the outset that this particular medium was worthy of her most careful efforts. "I love lithography," she said, ". . . one is always learning, experimenting, discovering new effects."

Nothing but the best would content the young artist. She strove constantly to surpass her previous work. Lithography offered unlimited scope; and she early discovered that, to obtain the best results, it was advisable for an artist to print his own proofs, thus gaining an exact knowledge of the technique of printing. She made a practice, therefore, of drawing direct upon the stone and printing her own editions, which she has always considered preferable to the transfer-method.

After her period of study in London she took a small studio in Paris, and while there served a kind of apprenticeship to an old lithographic printer from whom she was able to pick up invaluable hints, at the same time helping to print many of his excellent proofs from the stones intrusted to her. It has sometimes been said that the marked French atmosphere, so noticeable in many of Miss Gabain's prints, developed during this period of study; but it is far more likely to be a natural outcome of her French ancestry. Others have thought that she may have been influenced by the work of French artists with which, during her study in Paris, she must have been in close contact, but this is not so. Her art is always original, possessing no element of the imitative. Mr. Campbell Dodgson writes of her: "She does not derive from Degas or Cézanne. . . . She has learned from France itself, rather than from any French artist in particular, the secret of grace and charm . . . of the value of a light touch and a sense of atmosphere and space."

In 1911 Miss Gabain went to Italy and worked for six weeks in Florence. The attraction of Italian interiors and the grace of Italian women apparently took a strong hold upon her, for she frequently reverts to Italian subjects, as in the present print. Here is shown a fine example of the peculiar charm of her work in the richness of the blacks, as contrasted with the whiteness of the paper, relieved by those intermediate tones of misty gray which are only to be found in lithography. So subtle is her use of tone values that the print appears to possess a definite brilliance, as if some outside light were actually directed upon it, the folds of the material having a sheen which is almost dazzling. The balance of pattern work and plain background are strongly noticeable, and the daring placement of the figure against the attractive design of the curtain, as if to defy the obvious tricks of the trade, excites one's admiration. There is something almost uncanny in the way the beautifully executed arm and hand appear to find an echo in the line of the ornamental candlestick in the background.

Patient devotion to the constant practice of her art, often in the face of considerable discouragement, has resulted in universal notice and appreciation. Typical examples of Miss Gabain's work are to be found in the British Museum and the Victoria & Albert Museum, as well as in many museums in Europe and America.

„Bleibet in mir"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

UNSER Meister lehrte große Wahrheiten durch einfaches Veranschaulichen, wozu ihm die Gegenstände seiner Umgebung dienten. Nach dem Berichte im 15. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Johannes wählte er als Gegenstand einen Weinstock und dessen Reben und leitete davon eine herrliche Lehre der Einheit in Christo ab. „Ich bin der rechte Weinstock", sagte er von dem Christus, „und mein Vater der Weingärtner". Dann zeigte er, wie die unfruchtbaren Reben entfernt, die fruchtbaren dagegen gesäubert werden, damit sie noch mehr Frucht tragen. Ein guter Weingärtner säubert seine Weinstöcke, indem er dürre und überflüssige Reben ausschneidet, damit sie solche, die Frucht tragen oder bald tragen werden, nicht verdrängen oder aufhalten; und auch diese säubert er. Wenn die Weinstöcke im Laufe der Zeit dann Frucht tragen, tritt die Weisheit dieses Vorgangs zutage.

Dann zog unser geliebter Meister den offensichtlichen Schluß: „Gleich wie die Rebe kann keine Frucht bringen von ihr selber, sie bleibe denn am Weinstock, also auch ihr nicht, ihr bleibet denn in mir". Was geschieht, wenn eine Rebe vom Weinstock getrennt wird? Sie welkt sofort und stirbt. Aber die Reben, die am Weinstock bleiben, erhalten Nahrung und werden fruchtbar.

In gleicher Weise können auch wir nicht fruchtbar werden, wenn wir nicht in dem Christus oder der Wahrheit bleiben. Die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft macht dieses geistige Bleiben unserem menschlichen Verständnis dienstbar. Die guten Reben werden, wie Jesus selber sagte, „an ihren Früchten" erkannt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft wiederholt die vor Jahrhunderten vollbrachten Werke Jesu, indem sie die Kranken heilt, die Sünder unwandelt und die Leidtragenden tröstet.

Unfruchtbare Reben, die unsern auf Christus gerichteten Fortschritt erschweren und aufhalten, können leicht erkannt und ausgeschnitten werden. Zu ihnen gehören Selbstsucht, Neid, Haß, Lieblosigkeit, Sinnlichkeit, persönliches Herrschen, Eifersucht, Selbstbedauern, Sünde, Krankheit—kurzum, jeder falsche Glaube an eine vermeintliche Macht außer Gott, dem Guten, oder das Zugeben einer solchen Macht. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns, wie wir diese hindernden und unfruchtbaren Reben ausschneiden und vernichten können.

Christus Jesus sagte: „Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist". Auf der Grundlage dieser Christuslehre—der Vollkommenheit Gottes und der Vollkommenheit des Menschen—sollen wir also bleiben. Dieses Bleiben bedingt das Anerkennen und Beweisen der geistigen Tatsache, daß Gott der einzige Schöpfer und die einzige Kraft ist. Daher hat das Böse in jeder Verkleidung weder einen Schöpfer noch ein wirkliches Dasein.

Durch Gebet, Studium und Betätigung kann jedermann für sich selber lernen und beweisen, daß Gott unser liebender Vater-Mutter ist, daß Er allein das Dasein, die Umgebung und die Erfahrung seiner geliebten Kinder bestimmt und ins Leben gerufen hat, und daß das alles nur gut, harmonisch, friedlich, gesund und vollkommen sein kann.

„Ich bin der rechte Weinstock". Um in diesem göttlichen Bewußtsein zu bleiben, müssen wir die Gebote unseres Meisters halten, Christus, der Wahrheit, täglich, stündlich nachfolgen und die „unfruchtbaren Werke der Finsternis" aufgeben. Wenn wir Liebe, Erbarmen, Demut üben, Böses mit Gutem vergelten und das heilende Gebet des verständnisvollen Vertrauens beten, bleiben wir in Gott, dem Guten. Mrs. Eddy schreibt; „Das Wort, das euch verkündigt ist, hat euch frei gemacht. Bleibet in Seinem Wort, und es wird in euch bleiben; und der heilende Christus wird wiederum in dem Fleisch offenbar—verstanden und verherrlicht—werden" (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 154). Jesus verstand, daß es ein von Gott getrenntes wirkliches Leben oder Dasein weder gab noch gibt. Er nannte das Böse des sterblichen Daseins eine Lüge, der keine Wahrheit innewohnt. Er lehrte genau das Gegenteil dessen, was die Sterblichen für das Dasein halten; denn er lehrte, daß das wahre Selbst dadurch gefunden werden kann, daß man nach der Vollkommenheit, die gottähnlich ist, trachtet; und dieses Selbst bildet den wirklichen geistigen Menschen.

Daher ist es unsere Pflicht, in diesem Bewußtsein zu bleiben, indem wir unsere Gedanken fortwährend gegen böse Annahmen oder Furchteinflüsterungen schützen. Auf diese Art werden wir die Worte des Psalmisten als wahr beweisen: „Es wird dir kein Übel begegnen, und keine Plage wird zu deiner Hütte sich nahen". Nur wenn wir die Ansprüche des Bösen, Krankheit und Sünde, bewußt oder unbewußt annehmen, können wir sie erfahren, während wir anderseits, wenn wir unser Denken von diesen Irrtümern, toten Reben, frei halten, nur unser gottgegebenes Erbe, Gutes, erfahren können.

Die Lehren Jesu, wie sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft dargelegt sind, sind anwendbar; denn durch seine Worte können wir uns und andere von dem Wahn der Sünde und der Krankheit, von Not oder Leid, befreien. Diese Zustände sind nicht von Gott, daher müssen sie eine Lüge sein. Mrs. Eddy, deren Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft auf ewig bestehen wird, ermahnt uns daher unerschrocken: „Wenn die Illusion von Krankheit oder Sünde dich in Versuchung führt, dann klammere dich fest an Gott und Seine Idee. Laß nichts als Sein Gleichnis in deinen Gedanken weilen"; und am Schlusse dieses Abschnitts fügt sie hinzu: „Laß die Christliche Wissenschaft statt des körperlichen Sinnes dein Verständnis vom Sein tragen, und dieses Verständnis wird Irrtum durch Wahrheit vertreiben, Sterblichkeit durch Unsterblichkeit ersetzen und Disharmonie durch Harmonie zum Schweigen bringen" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 495). Ist dieses beweisbare Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen nicht „der Tröster", der nach unseres Meisters Worten ewiglich bei uns bleiben wird?

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"Abide in me"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR Master taught great truths by simple illustrations drawn from the objects of nature which surrounded him. As recorded in the fifteenth chapter of John, he chose as his subject a vine and its branches from which to draw a priceless lesson of unity in Christ. "I am the true vine," he said of the Christ, "and my Father is the husbandman." Then he showed how the unfruitful branches are taken away, while those bearing fruit are purged that they may bring forth more fruit. A good husbandman prunes his trees, cutting out the dead and unnecessary branches that they may not overcrowd and retard those which are bearing, or will bear, fruit; and again these latter are trimmed. In due season, as the trees become laden with fruit, the wisdom of this process becomes apparent.

Our beloved Master then drew the obvious conclusion, "As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me." Cut a branch away from its vine and what happens? The branch soon withers, and dies. But the branches that abide in the vine receive nourishment and become fruitful.

In like manner, we cannot become fruitful except we abide in the Christ or Truth. This spiritual abiding is made practical to our human understanding through the revelation of Christian Science. The good branches are known, as Jesus himself stated, "by their fruits." Christian Science is repeating Jesus' works of centuries ago, by healing the sick, purifying sinners, and comforting the sorrowing.

Unfruitful branches that overcrowd and retard our progress Christward, can be easily recognized and cut out. Among these are selfishness, envy, hatred, unkindness, sensuality, personal domination, jealousy, selfpity, sin, sickness,—in short, any false belief in or admission of a supposed power other than God, good. Christian Science teaches us how to set about cutting out and destroying these hindering and unfruitful branches.

Christ Jesus said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." On the basis, therefore, of this Christ-teaching—the perfection of God, and the perfection of man—we are to abide. This abiding involves the acknowledgment and demonstration of the spiritual fact that God is the only creator and the only power; hence, evil in any guise has neither a creator nor any real existence.

By prayer, study, and practice, everyone can learn and prove for himself that God is our loving Father-Mother; that He alone has purposed and established the existence, environment, and experience of His beloved children, and that these can be only good, harmonious, peaceful, healthful, perfect.

"I am the true vine." To abide in this divine consciousness, we must obey the commands of our Master, follow Christ, Truth, daily, hourly, and abandon "the unfruitful works of darkness." Through exercising love, compassion, humility, returning good for evil, and through the prayer of understanding faith that heals, we abide in God, good. Mrs. Eddy writes: "Through the word that is spoken unto you, are you made free. Abide in His word, and it shall abide in you; and the healing Christ will again be made manifest in the flesh—understood and glorified" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 154). Jesus understood that there was and is no real life or existence apart from God. He called the evil of mortal existence a lie, having no truth in it. He taught the very opposite of what mortals believe existence to be, for he taught that true selfhood can be found in striving for the perfection that is Godlike; and this selfhood constitutes the real spiritual man.

Hence our duty is to abide in this consciousness by continually guarding our thoughts against evil beliefs or suggestions of fear. By these measures we shall prove true the words of the Psalmist, "There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." Only as we accept consciously or unconsciously the claims of evil, sickness, and sin, can we experience them; while, conversely, only as we rid our thoughts of these errors, dead branches, can we experience our God-given heritage of good.

Jesus' teachings, as explained by Christian Science, are practical, for by his words we can free ourselves and others from the delusion of sin and sickness, want or sorrow. These conditions are not of God, hence they must be a lie. Thus it is that Mrs. Eddy, whose revelation of Christian Science will live forever, boldly admonished: "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought;" and in concluding this paragraph she adds, "Let Christian Science, instead of corporeal sense, support your understanding of being, and this understanding will supplant error with Truth, replace mortality with immortality, and silence discord with harmony" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 495). Is not this demonstrable understanding of God and man "the Comforter" which our Master said should abide with us forever?

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Christina Rossetti as a Biographer

While Christina was at Birchington with her brother, Mr. J. H. Ingram wrote to suggest that she should contribute to a series of lives of eminent women then in the course of preparation under his editorship. She toyed, though not overhopefully, with the idea, hesitating in her characteristic conscientious way as to whether a recluse like herself would be qualified to write a biography of any author who, like Miss Procter, had been her contemporary. To William Michael she wrote, "Mrs. Fry I would gladly try at, nor do I fancy I should find Lady Augusta Stanley insurmountable. I should decline the two Georges (Eliot and Sand), and prefer leaving Miss Martineau. Mary Lamb I should think would be both manageable and well worth writing."

The project lapsed for the moment, but was revived a year later, when Ingram proposed that she should undertake the life of Mrs. Browning. This proposition attracted Christina who felt that she could "write with enthusiasm of that great poetress." Browning's cooperation, however, she regarded as indispensable, and as this was not forthcoming, she relinquished the scheme altogether. The pertinacious Ingram next trotted out Mrs. Radcliffe, whom, quaintly enough, Miss Rossetti welcomed with open arms. "She takes my fancy more than many," said her might-have-been biographer, who, with the friendly aid of Professor Masson, Dr. Richard Garnett, and others, proceeded to collect materials for a monograph upon the ingenious authoress of "The Mysteries of Udolpho." Whether such a monograph would have been well done or ill it is a little difficult to say. The necessary materials were found to be so meagre that in the event Christina could do nothing but "despair and withdraw."

She would have proved a painstaking, appreciative, infinitely decorous, and infinitely discreet chronicler, but her "profane" prose is so devoid of colour and her point of view so serious that her most faithful admirers might rejoice that she did not do this thing. She would probably have succeeded better with Mrs. Browning, of whom she wrote nearly ten years later to Mr. Patchett Martin, in response to his published opinion that she herself was "the greater literary artist of the two." "I doubt whether the woman is born, or for many a long day will be born, who will balance, not to say outweigh, Mrs. Browning." - DOROTHY MARGARET STUART, in "Christina Rossetti."

To Be a Cricket

I cannot touch a lark for notes;
My range is far too narrow.
And yet I scorn to choose the curb
And twitter with a sparrow.

But I must sing to you somehow.
If not from a thicket,
I am content in the dried grass
To be a cricket.

Oh, will you listen? Will you say
In certain weather:
"He sits beneath a milkweed stalk
And rubs his wings together."

—ROSETTA SWARTZ, in "Lilliput."

Tampa Twilight

The sun is setting behind the pine woods in flames of orange and gold. The massed trees are thrown into clear silhouette by the transfiguring light. Their slender, parallel trunks are already black; their fantastic, filigreed branches grow darker and darker until their true color is no longer visible. Only the solitary trees and herbage in the foreground remain green, and they are touched to a strange unearthly shade by the glow.

A stiff breeze from the bay rustles the palms and the banana trees near the shore, but does not break the mirrored surface of the water. The deeper reaches are antique blue, silken and shining in texture, trembling into moiré when stirred by the leaping fish. The shallows, left by the outgoing tide, are palest mauve outlined with silver. A solitary white heron stalks through them, then, startled, rises and flies to a farther pool beyond a barren island. Two gulls feed on the muddy margin, screaming and scolding.

The gray bulk of the industrial plant on the east shore has doffed its familiar guise of garish daylight. It is a painted scene on a theatrical back drop. Then suddenly it is involved in a greater enchantment by the dancing St. Agnes's light on its numerous windows. The sky above it is tinctured with rose, which in turn tinctures the reflecting waters below. The white triangular sail of a small yacht glides swiftly downstream. Fanciful cloud-crafts of dusky purple drift in the offing. Above Davis Island a cumulus assumes the outlines of a white-marble castle, reflected in delicate perfection, of masonry in the bay.

The shadows deepen under the moss-draped live oaks. A breath of coolness wafts through the gardens, weary from a long day of heat. The air suddenly becomes sweet with the orange-like scent of jasmine and honeysuckle. The first bat glides out, zigzagging above the dark outlines of the shrubbery. Another joins it. No, it is a larger shape with a dimly shining white spot under each wing. The whip poor will. There also is its mate, darting through the deeping dusk in swift, erratic course.

Above the dark sentinel palms appear the stars of first magnitude. Antares, fiery red. Vega, sapphirine. After them follow their lesser comrades until the whole sky is thickly studded with the familiar midsummer constellations. Likewise, silently and in order, appear the earthly constellations that are Ballast Point Pier, Davis Island and Bayshore Boulevard. The lanterns of the crab gatherers shine faintly from the now invisible waters of the bay. To landward a solitary firefly soars like a spark through the gloom.

Through the drowsy hum of lessening motor traffic, the evening cricket song becomes perceptible. A cicada breaks into furious droning which, waning, blends with the greater harmony. The tree frogs add a more outstanding note to the symphony. The hour grows somnolent, brooding. Thoughts turn instinctively to dreams and reverie. Out of the pregnant shadows above the east shore rises a copper moon to cast a burnished path across the waters.

First Musical Experiences

My talent for music revealed itself in an unusual way. On one occasion, after a wedding feast, a number of half-filled tumblers were left on the table. I observed that each gave out a lower or higher note according to the quantity it contained. I made out a scale with these tumblers and then played some tunes that I knew on them, with a little stick, to the great amazement of the company—and the "genius" was born. I had never heard any music, in the real sense. The dance music produced by four workmen on wind instruments frightfully out of tune hardly deserves the name of music.

Nor was my first instruction of a kind to give me any special understanding of the world of music and its high mission. One of our choir singers who played the violin a bit, undertook to teach me when I was eleven years old. After he had shown me how to hold the violin and the bow, the instruction began as follows: he played a waltz on his violin, and I, knowing not a thing of notes or time, was expected to accompany him on mine. He played in C Major, indicating the down stroke with his foot (the first beat). I was expected to play the second and third beats on the lower strings in the chords E-C and F-D. I fancy my teacher used the bow better on my small fingers than I did on my violin. However, there did come to me then a glimmering of what music with all its poetic power might mean. . . .

Then something happened that was to settle my whole future. Adjoining our house there were many orchards. Beyond these stretched wide fields, next came a grove of hazelnut trees. This was my favorite haunt. There I went one fine sunny day, lay down on the grass on my back, stared up into the blue sky, and let the warm sunshine bathe my face. It was Sunday morning. Solemn quiet surrounded me, only the bees and the insects were buzzing about. High overhead the larks were joyously caroling sweet melodies. Suddenly soft church bells sounded from a distance and, as they ceased ringing, I heard the deep full tones of an organ. By degrees these softened. Then four voices, accompanied by the organ, sang. . . . My whole being seemed to float in a stream of sweet sounds and soft harmonies. Distance lent enchantment to these sweet incorporeal sounds wafted from afar. How deeply did they sink into my childish heart, all athirst for music.

I had never heard anything like this before, the church being quite a distance off. Besides, we were never allowed to enter it. For the first time in my life I heard and experienced the overpowering force of harmony and of music in general. I was so ignorant I could not account to myself for what had happened. My eyes were filled with tears. Even today I am thrilled when I recall this first tremendous impression produced on me by music.—From "Notes from the Life of a Viennese Composer, Karl Goldmark." Translated by ALICE GOLDMARK BRANDEIS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HERALD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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OIL SHARES BRIGHT SPOT OF MARKET

Brisk General Upturn Is Followed by Decline—Close Irregular

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Persistent strength of the oil shares was a bright spot in today's stock market.

A brisk general upturn of the forenoon was lost when motors and rails weakened, but oils perked up again in the last hour, and gains of a point or two were recorded in Standards of New Jersey and California, Seaboard Oil Sinclair, and Texas Corp.

The close was irregular, however, with losses of 1 to 2 points in General Motors, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Eastman, du Pont, American Water Works, and others.

United States Steel was off fractionally.

The day's turnover was well over 1,500,000 shares.

The selling in General Motors took Wall Street by surprise. The company more than earned the $1.50 a share dividend requirement in the first half of the year, and its mid-year balance sheet showed cash and equivalent of $245,000,000, or about $66,000,000 above that item at the end of December.

Explanations of Selling

Various explanations were offered in brokerage circles. Considerable selling was said to come from out-of-town sources, including Detroit. While some observers thought the selling represented special liquidation rather than any development in the industry, others suggested that second-half earnings would be seasonably below those of the first half, and that the full annual dividend requirement of $3 a share might not be covered.

Chrysler, in which a strong bull pool has been active of late, basing activity on the prospects of its new low-priced model, was also sold in some volume, and sagged moderately. At times pool activity in Chrysler has been accompanied by selling of General Motors, suggesting that traders going long of Chrysler were going short of General Motors as a hedge.

Industrial and trade news was again meager, and scarcely of a character to influence the market. Early estimates of last week's crude oil production indicated a reduction of more than 60,000 barrels in daily average output, reflecting the Oklahoma shutdowns.

News from abroad continues largely of a constructive nature, although foreign bonds, notably Germans, were again under pressure. It is understood that leading bankers in London, Paris and New York have agreed upon methods of maintaining Germany's short-term credits for six months, which will necessitate another renewal of the joint credit of $100,000,000 to the Reichsbank.

London still has difficulty in getting any of the South African gold offerings in the London market, most of which were taken by Holland today.

Bond Trend Mixed

Early activity in bonds slackened today and trading most of the time was no more active than it has been of late. Prices continued to waver irregularly.

Foreign obligations remained the most active group. German 5½s and 7s rose briskly following the news of the agreement of the international commitee meeting at Basle on German credit needs, although the trading in them was not so heavy as it had been often in the recent past. The 6s of October, 1960 of the German Central Agricultural Bank lost fractions.

Railroad loans declined irregularly. Fluctuations among public utility and industrial loans were generally narrow and the trading was less active, than in the foreign and railroad groups. Industrial loans were generally quiet.

Loans of the United States Government were dull but firm.

AMERICAN ROLLING MILL SHOWS PROFIT

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, Aug. 18—American Rolling Mill Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of $159,503 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to 7 cents a share (par $25) on 1,709,116 shares of common, contrasting with net loss of $663,049 for the preceding quarter.

Net loss for the six months ended June 30 was $503,546 after charges, depreciation, etc., contrasting with net in the first six months of 1930 of $1,646,050, equal after preferred dividends to 96 cents a share on 1,628,760 common shares.

PACKER HIDE MARKET IS EXTREMELY QUIET

The packer hide market has been slow the last several days. The only two confirmed sales last week involved 20,000 August branded cows at 10½c. Owing to foreign hide offerings and counter offerings by domestic packers, hide buyers are disposed to wait until the situation becomes clearer.

Calfskins in the hands of the big-four packers have assumed proportions thought likely to result in further concessions on volume lots. About half of June's pull-offs are unsold, and July-August receipts are practically intact.

CLEVELAND BANKS SOUND

H. V. Shulters, chairman of the National City Bank of Cleveland, and president of the Cleveland Clearing House Association, said banks comprising the association are in excellent condition, and will not be affected by the closing of banks in Toledo.

WORTHINGTON PUMP ACQUISITION

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—The Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation has acquired the manufacturing and marketing facilities of Metalweld, Inc., of Philadelphia, builders of a complete line of portable compressor units.

RADIO CITY PROJECT CONTRACTS

The Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. has obtained a contract for 7,800,000 feet of copper wire for the Radio City project in New York City. The American Brass Co. has received a contract for most of the brass and copper products to be used, exclusive of cable and wire.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 18	Last Aug. 17
14½	3½		Abitibi Pow & P	300	4¼	4	4¼	
23½	11½	1	Adams Express	300	14¾	14½	14¾	14¾
92	83½	5	Adams Exp pf	50	86¾	86	86¾	
32¾	22½	3	Adams Mills	1300	30	29	30	30
109¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	3300	81¾	79¾	80	79¾
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	36500	18½	16½	16½	17¾
8½	5		Albany PW Pap	200	8½	8	8	9
12¾	4½		Alleghany Corp	1200	8¼	8	8¼	8½
59	15		Allegh pf ww Xt	100	20½	20½	20½	19½
182¾	102¾	.60	Allied Chem	1300	116½	112¾	113¾	113½
42¾	18¾	2	Allis Chalmers	300	34½	34½	34½	35½
23	13½	2	Amerada	400	19½	18½	19	18¾
62¾	33	3	Am Bank Note	900	34	34	34	
66¼	54	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	63¼	63½	63½	
129¾	88¾	5†	Am Can	34600	95¾	93½	94¾	93¾
88	64	7	Am Chain pf	100	62	62	62	64
48¾	38¼	3†	Am Chicle	800	44	42¾	44	43
21¼	10	.80	Am Colortype	200	10	10	10	10
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	2300	8¾	7¾	8	8
33½	18½	..	Am European	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20
51¾	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	24300	30¾	28¾	29½	29
100	85¼	7	Am & or Pow 7	400	88	88	88	
79½	46½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	49¼	49½	49½	51¼
31⅝	18¾	3	Am Ice	200	19¼	19½	19½	19½
26	9¼	..	Am International	300	14½	14½	14½	14¾
1½	½	..	Am La France	300	¾	¾	¾	..
7	2	..	Am Mach & Met	200	4¼	4	4¼	4
57¼	48½	3†	Am News	10	49	49	49	48½
64½	30¾	1	Am Power & Lt	1200	37	36	36	37
85	68½	5	Am P&L pf sta	200	70	69¾	70	69½
21½	11⅝	.60	Am Radiator	5200	13¾	12½	13¾	13½
12¾	5	..	Am Republics	1400	8	7⅞	7⅞	
37⅜	15½	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	22½	21¾	21⅝	21⅞
1⅛	½	..	Am Ship & Com	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
58½	24¾	2	Am Smelt & Ref	600	32½	30½	31½	31½
4½	3¼	..	Am Solvents & C	900	1	1	1	1¼
11½	2¼	..	Am Solvents pf	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
31¼	11½	1	Am Steel Fdries	300	15½	15½	15½	15¾
48¾	37	2½†	Am Stores	200	45½	45	45	
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	100	56	56	56	57
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	104¼	104½	104¾	
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	8500	174¾	171½	173	172½
110½	82	7	Am Type F pf	50	90	90	90	
80¾	40¾	3	Am Wat W&E	400	49	47¾	47¾	49½
4	1½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	1½	1¼	1¼	..
8¾	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5½
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	3800	25¼	24⅜	25	24¾
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
40	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	900	37	35¾	35⅞	36
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
9	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	100	6	6	6	..
28⅞	5¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	2400	10	8¾	8¾	9½
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	800	20½	19½	19½	19½
203¾	132¾	10	Atchison T&SF	2100	140¼	137	137	138½
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	400	106¼	105¾	106½	
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	6900	17¼	16¼	17	16½
13¾	7	1	Atlas Stores	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
295½	101½	4†	Auburn Auto	7800	144	134½	137	137¼
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
6¼	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	4	4	4	4

—B—

104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	50	72	71¾	71¾	..
104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	50	72	71¾	71¾	..
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	3400	47½	46	46¼	46⅜
14½	5¾	..	Barnsdall A	8900	9½	8¾	9⅜	8¾
81	53¼	4	Beatrice Cream	1200	61	60¼	60¼	61
62	44½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	52	52	52	53½
4½	1¾	..	Belding Hem	1500	5	5	5	5
80¾	74¾	4.13	Belg Nat Rys pf	200	77	77	77	76⅝
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	7500	22½	22¼	21⅞	22
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	2500	40¾	39½	40¾	39¾
70¾	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	13600	41¾	40¼	41¾	40¾
123⅞	96¾	7	Beth Steel pf	200	103½	103¾	103½	104
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	3600	42½	40¾	41½	40⅞
76½	47	3†	Borden	1200	59¾	58¾	59	59¼
20¾	14⅛	1	Borg Warner	4400	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅞
22¾	8¼	1.43	Briggs Mfg	8500	13⅞	12⅞	13¾	13⅜
5¼	2	..	Brockway	100	2	2	2	..
13⅞	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	1000	11½	11½	11½	..
129⅞	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	113¼	112½	112½	111
15	8	..	Brunswick Balke	100	8	8	8	..
9	3	..	Bruns Terminal	1700	6¾	6	6⅝	6¾
114	104	7	Bucyrus E pf	20	104	104	104	104
13	7½	1	Budd Wheel	800	8¾	8½	8½	
21	8½	..	Bullard	300	11¼	10½	11¼	12
32¼	19½	1	Burroughs Add	400	23½	23½	23½	23½
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	300	21¾	21	21¾	
113	95½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	104	104	104	..
13¾	8	..	Butte & Superior		11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	4800	32⅞	31¼	31¾	31¼

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Packing	100	23½	23½	23½	24
16⅜	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	400	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
43⅜	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	400	37¾	37	37	37¾
45	20⅞	3	Canada Dry	1500	87¾	85¾	85¾	87⅞
45⅝	21⅜	1¼	Canadian Pac	3500	23¼	22¾	23	23
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15½
131½	51¼	6	Case Thresh	70900	66⅛	61¼	63½	63½
52¼	21¼	3	Caterpillar Trac	1400	23	21¼	22⅝	23⅝
26	15	..	Cavanagh D pf	10	10½	10½	10½	
25¾	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	100	22	22	22	22
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	5	5	5	5½
70	50	7	Century Rib pf	10	62	62	62	
30⅛	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	300	15¾	15¾	15⅜	16
35	11	..	Certain-Teed pf	200	35	35	35	35
23¼	7	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	9	8½	9	8¾
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	500	35	34¾	34⅞	35½
46¾	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	2400	36¼	35⅛	35⅝	35⅝
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	25⅛	25	25	25½
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western		25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅞
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	2100	37½	36⅛	37	37½
33¾	14¼	..	Childs Company	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	37200	24½	23¾	23⅞	23¾
4⅜	2	..	City Stores	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
34⅛	24	3	Culett Peabody	100	29½	29½	29½	
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P-pf	100	104	104	104	103¾
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	100	147¼	147¼	147¼	147½
17½	9	..	Collins Aikman	1500	13¼	12¾	12¾	13½
45⅜	20⅝	2†	Columbia Gas	71300	30½	29¾	30	30½
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	300	105¾	105¼	105¾	105¼
11⅞	6	.50	Col Graph ct	100	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7¾
15⅛	55	.5†	Columbian Carb	4900	75½	69½	72	72
16⅜	6	.55	Columbia Graph	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
35⅞	30⅝	3	Comm Cred A	400	34	34	34	34
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	24½	24½		
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	5500	25	24½	24½	24⅞
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	9300	17¾	17¼	17¼	17⅜
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	5300	8¼	8	8⅜	8
100	90	6	Comwith & S 6pf	300	96½	96½	96½	
14	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	1200	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	2400	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	8200	14½	14	14½	
109⅜	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	11400	95¾	93¼	94¼	94
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	106¼	106¼	105¼	
15⅞	11½	1	Consol Laundries	1200	13⅞	13¼	13¼	13⅝
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	28	28	28	28
1¾	1¼	..	Consol Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	1¼	..	Cont Baking A	200	13½	13½	13½	13½
3⅝	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	900	48½	47½	47¾	47¾
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	300	39⅜	38½	38½	38¼
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
12	5	..	Cont Oil	3700	11	10	10⅝	9¾
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	1100	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
86⅝	55⅜	3†	Corn Products	300	65⅜	65	65	65
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	10	148¼	148¼	148¼	148½
18	6¼	..	Coty	500	7¾	7½	7½	7⅞
44	25	6	Cuba Ry pf	30	26	25	25	
2⅝	⅝	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1¼
1½	⅛	..	Cuban Dom S	1400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	68	4	Curtis Publishing	200	69	69	69	69¼
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	1600	3½	3	3⅛	3
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	300	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜
107	95	8	Cushman 8%	10	100	98	98	..
41	17½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	18	18	18	..

—D—

23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	300	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
195	140⅝	8	Detroit Edison	500	160	160	160	160
23	14⅞	1	Diamond Match	200	19	18K	18¾	19
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	500	12½	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
24	13⅛	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	23¼	23⅛	23¼	23½
21¼	17¼	1.25	Douglas Air	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	19
107	71	4†	Du Pont de Nem	12600	88½	85¼	86	87¼

—E—

185¾	118	5†	Eastman Kodak	1800	146	141	142¾	143½
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	500	14¼	13⅞	14	14¼
69	35½	..	Eitingon S pf	100	55¼	55½	55¼	55
74⅜	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	6600	42¼	40	41¼	40¾
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
9⅞	7		Elect & Mus wi	400	7¼	7¼	7½	
60⅜	30½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	12400	40⅞	38⅞	39½	39½
108½	92⅜	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	100¾	100	100	
92¼	60	6	El Pe&L 6% pf	100	86	86	86	
66	49¼	5	Elec Stor Battery	100	54½	54½	54½	54½
44	30	3	Endicott Johnson	200	42¼	42	42¼	
49	28½	2	Engineers Pub S	100	36	36	36	
38⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Bldg	400	28¾	28½	28½	28⅝
12¾	5		Eureka Vacuum	100	5	5	5	5
25	15⅝	1½	Exchange Buffet	10	16	16	16	

—F—

13	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	20	5½	5½	5½	
30	11¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	200	14⅜	14	14⅛	14⅜
56¼	36⅛	2.60	Fidelity2Phe F In	200	43¾	43	43	42½
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	100	18	18	18	17¾
63	41	22½	First Nat Stores	400	62¼	60	60	60
⅞	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	1000	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
19¾	8	..	Follansbee B	100	10½	10½	10½	11
64½	20¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	1200	26½	24¼	24⅞	24¾
32½	20½	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	400	28	27½	27½	27½
38⅜	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	1300	13⅞	13¼	13¾	13¼
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	200	26½	26¼	26¼	26¼

—G—

6⅜	3		Gabril Snub A	100	3½	3½	3½	
60	42	5	Gamewell	340	46⅞	45	45	46⅝
73½	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	700	57½	56¾	57	57¾
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	2400	23⅜	21⅞	22½	22
45	20⅞	3	Gen Baking	1000	21¼	20½	21	21⅛
9⅞	5		Gen Bronze	200	8¾	7¾	7¾	8⅜
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	2500	41¾	40⅝	41½	40¾
12⅜	18⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2000	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
56	33		Gen Foods	1700	51	50¼	50¾	50⅝
8½	4½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
50	35	3	Gen Mills	100	39	39	39	39
48	31½	3	Gen Motors	74300	38¼	36½	37	38
103⅜	98	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	103	103	103	103
15¼	4	..	Gen Out Ad	100	5	5		
28	10¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	10¾	10½	10¾	
23	8½	..	Gen Pub Service	200	13¼	13	13	
64½	40	5	Gen Ry Signal	300	48½	46	46	47
29	23¾	..	Gen Realty	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
74½	37	6	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	28⅞	28¾	28¾	
57⅜	29	3	Gen Refractories	100	34	34	34	34
66	38	6	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	38	38	38	
15⅝	7⅞	..	Gen Thea Equip	700	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
38¾	18⅜	..	Gillette Saf Raz	300	21	20⅝	20⅝	21
76⅞	62¾	5	Gillette S R pf	200	68½	68	68	69
50⅞	36½	7	Gimbel Bros pf	200	46¾	46¾	46¾	
16⅛	7¾	..	Glidden	200	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	9¾
80	48	7	Glidden pf	540	79¾	76	76	
9⅞	4		Gobel (Adolf)	100	7¼	7½	7½	7⅜
42⅛	21	2½	Gold Dust	2300	28⅛	27¾	27¾	27½
117½	104	6	Gold Dust pf	100	113	112	112	
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	200	13⅛	13	13⅜	13⅜
53¾	30⅜	3	Goodyear	1700	42	40¾	41¾	41⅜
91	71	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	84½	84½	84½	84½
11⅝	3½	..	Graham Paige	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	4
25⅛	13	1†	Grand Sil Stores	700	16⅛	15⅞	16½	15⅝
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	2300	17¼	16½	16⅝	16½
39⅞	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	200	39⅜	38¾	38⅞	39¾
69¾	35	3	Great Nor Ore	100	18½	18½	18½	
11⅞	7½	..	Great West Sug	200	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8
96½	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	10	86	86	86	
6¾	2⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	800	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3⅜

—H—

30	26½	1¾	Hack W pf A	5000	27½	27½	27½	28
9¾	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅝
63¾	50	6½	Hahn D S pf	300	53	53	53	..
119½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	1000	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	
103¾	83½	5	Hershey Choc	1300	100½	97¼	98	99½
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	200	103	102⅝	102⅝	104
37	26	2½	Holland Furnace	300	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	28½
9¾	4¾	..	Houdaille Her B	1600	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	1500	47⅞	44	45¾	43⅞
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	6300	10	9½	9⅝	9¼
22	11	..	Household Fin pf	200	61	60⅝	60¾	
44⅛	28⅛	3½	Hudson & Man	100	36½	34⅞	36¼	34⅝
68	33	4	Hudson Motor	300	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 18	Last Aug. 17
13⅛	6¾	..	Hupp Motors	400	7⅞	7½	7¾	7⅞

—I—

89	38½	4	Ill Central	900	38¾	37½	37½	38
4¾	2	..	Indian Refining	100	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
61	39⅜	2½	Indus Rayon	100	34¾	33⅛	33½	34
182	74	4	Ingersol-Rand	100	93¾	89¾	93¾	94
71	39⅜	2½	Inland Steel	200	49	46	46	
18⅝	9¼		Insuranshare Ctf	1100	11	11	11	
9¾	3¾	.40	Insuranshare Trd	100	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
34	15⅛		Interboro Rap T	300	23¾	21⅜	21¾	21½
15	5		Interlake Iron	1300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅝
51¼	36½	3	Int Agr ppf	300	17	16	17	
170⅝	117	6†	Int Business M	100	143	142¾	146	
4	1¾		Int Combustion	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
60½	37¼	3½	Int Harvester	1400	38½	36⅝	37⅝	38⅛
31	18¾	2b	Int Hydrocles	1200	24⅝	23⅞	24	24⅝
73¼	48¾	4	Int Match pf	1200	50	48¾	49¾	49¾
20½	9½	.40	Int Nickel	4700	13⅜	13	13¼	13¼
43½	18⅛		Int Pap&Pow pf	100	30½	30½	30½	
13⅝	6		Int Rys Cen Am	30	8	8	8	
42	29½	3	Int Salt	300	34½	34⅛	35½	
84	44¼	3	Int Shoe	400	49¾	49	49¾	50
90½	55⅝	7	Int Silver pf	30	60	60	60	64⅞
38⅝	18⅜	2	Int Tel & Tel	4600	30	26½	29	26½
21⅝	11½	2	Interstate Dept S	300	17⅞	17	17	
9¼	3¾	..	Investors Equity	300	5	4¾	5	5½

—J—

57½	36⅛	4	Jewel Tea	300	42½	42	43	41¾
80¾	40¾	3	Johns Manville	1900	54¾	51	52½	51¾
133½	116¼	7	Jones&Laughlin pf	30	118¾	118¼	118¼	

—K—

64	40	4	Kan C&So pf	100	47	47	47	47
7	2	..	Karstadt	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24⅝	10½	1	Kayser (J)&Co	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
3½	1⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	2

COTTON CLOTH BUYERS' BIDS ARE REJECTED

Had Expected Decided Drop in Prices but Concessions Are Small

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 18—The primary cotton cloth market was thrown into unusual confusion by the Government report on the probable yield of the new cotton crop based on conditions as of Aug. 1.

Buyers expected a decided fall in prices of cotton cloth, but sellers claimed that prices recently prevailing were based on lower prices for the raw material, and that cloth should sell at about the previous level.

Buyers' bids were so far below recent levels that they were persistently rejected. Many, however, were in such urgent need of supplies that after some hesitation they finally bought small orders at moderate concessions.

As the week wore on merchants were gratified at the stability shown by the market and at the numerous though relatively small demands for goods.

The market was so absorbed by the discussion of the report of the cotton crop that it failed to take notice of the report of the Cotton Textile Merchants of New York on the July business. Later in the week it materially assisted in the recovery of confidence.

The report disclosed that production for four weeks of July was 192,545,000 yards which was 7½ per cent less than June, 1931. Shipments were 211,331,000 yards or 109.8 per cent of production which decreased stocks on hand by 6.5 per cent to 269,449,000 yards. This established a new low record for stocks on hand since these records began to be kept in January, 1928. The peak was reached in June, 1930, when stocks on hand amounted to 466,368,000 yards, nearly double the present figures.

Scarcity of Goods

Sales during July were 158,353,000 yards, or 82.2 per cent of production. Unfilled orders were 277,597,000 yards, a decrease of 16 per cent. In past years unfilled orders have increased sharply during August and September.

There is a growing scarcity in many constructions both in the coarse and fine goods division and the great number of small orders passing through the market for prompt delivery evidences the scarcity of goods in wholesale and retail channels.

The market is in a stronger statistical position than it has been at any time during the last two years. Merchants are therefore confidently expecting an early beginning of a vigorous buying movement.

In the print cloth division the greatest demand developed in the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard. Initial sales of this number were at 4⅜-¼c. Later in the week the market settled at 4¼c. More than 1,000,000 yards of this number were sold mostly in orders of less than 1000 pieces.

The next most active number was the 3½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard and the final price settled on was 3¾c. The 39-inch 68x72 4.75-yard sold at 4⅛c and the 72x76s 4.25-yard at 5⅜c.

Some sales had been made in these numbers at ⅛c less early in the week. The 39-inch 80x80s 4.00-yard after selling at 5½c finally settled at 5⅜c. While these prices are lower than those ruling the week before they demonstrate remarkable stability in the face of adverse news.

Sheetings declined approximately the same average amount as print cloths. The 31-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard sold at 3½c and the 36-inch of the same count and weight at 3¾c. The 36-inch 2.85-yard 48 squares brought 5¼c and the 40-inch of the same count and weight 5½c. The 40-inch 44 squares 5.00-yard were obtained at 3⅞c.

The bagging trade were the principal buyers, and endeavored to purchase for distant future delivery at these prices, but the mills declined to accept any orders beyond September.

Pajama Checks Quiet

Pajama checks were quite dormant during most of the week, but later sales were made for moderate amounts and early delivery at 5¼c for the 36½-inch 72x80s 4.70-yard and at 6c for the 88x88s 4.00-yard.

Osnaburgs sold at 6c for the 36-inch 7 ounce goods of second quality and at 4¾c for the 2.85-yard. The 37-inch 3.95-yard drills were obtained at 4¾c and the 2.00-yard at 8¼c.

All sales in the coarse goods division were made for moderate amounts and prompt delivery.

In the fine goods division very little was done early in the week, but business was resumed on a more hopeful basis after the middle of the week. In most of the fine goods long staple cotton was used, the price of which was very little affected by the superabundance of midland upland cotton.

Traders in this division were much more impressed by the report of the Cotton Textile Merchants. They emphasized the strong position of the mills and appeared determined to maintain that position by regulating their output.

It is said that the rayon business is in the best position it has occupied for two years. There is developing a positive scarcity in so-called "inferior" rayon yarn. Fabrics containing this yarn have sold steadily, and merchants find that they cannot obtain replacements and in many cases are compelled to pay the higher prices for goods containing graded rayon yarn.

Broadcloths Active

Combed lawns 40-inch 76x72s 9.00-yard sold at 7½-¾c, and the 88x80s 8.50-yard at 9¼-½c. The 11.00-yard 84x80s and the 7.00-yard 96x100s were firm at 10¾-11¼c and 12c respectively. Combed voiles 40-inch 60x56s ordinary hard twist brought 7¼c to 7¼c, and the extra hard twist of the same count 9c.

Broadcloths were fairly active, the 37½-inch 80x60s 4.75-yard sold at 4¾c, and the 90x60s at 5¼c. The 100x60s 4.10-yard brought 5¾c and the 112x60s 6¾c. The 128x68s combed broadcloths were firm all week at 11c to 11½c, according to quality.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 1½s '43	98¼	98¼
Adams Express s5 '48	86	86
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	63½	63½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	58	58½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	58	57
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	98½	98½
Amer Chan deb 6s '33	99¾	99¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	72¾	71¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	95¾	95¾
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	19	19
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102½	102½
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	128½	128
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	107
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109¼	108½
Amer T&T 5s '65	109	109
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110½	110¾
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	104	104
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	55	55
Armour & oC 4½s '39	77	75¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	67½	68½
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99½	99¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113¼	113¼
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	101½	101½
Atl Coast Lne uni 4½s '64	101	101
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	85	85
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	98	97½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	83	80½
Bal & Ohio rfg 5s '95	80¼	80¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	99¼	99¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	102	102
Bagor & Aroos 4s '51	93	92½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110½	110½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113¼	113¼
Beh Steel Loan 6s	97½	97½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103⅜	103⅜
Boston & Maine 5s '55	93½	93
Boston & Maine 5s '67	93	93
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107½	107⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¼	101
Bklyn Edison E 4s	103	102½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105¾	105¾
Bur Cr & N 5s	102¾	102¾
Bush Term con 5s '54	84	84
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100¼	100¼
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅝	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry Oct '69	106	106
Can North deb 6½s '46	118½	118½
Can Pacific deb 4s	83	83
Can Pacific 4½s '56	98¼	97½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	97	96¾
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	103	103
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	91½	90
Cen Ill En & Gas 5s	98½	98
Cen Pacific 5s '60	97	96
Cen Steel Co 8s 541	109¼	109¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	58½	58
Ches Corp 5s '47	93½	93½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	105	105
Ches & O con 5s '39	108	107¾
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98⅞	98⅛
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	101½	101½
Chicago G L &Coke 1st 5s '37	105½	105½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	65½	65
Chicago Lake Shore & E 4½s	100½	100½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	82½	82½
Chicago M&stP 4¾s	94	94
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	19¼	19
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	50½	49
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	76	75¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	61¼	60½
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	75¾	75
Chicago & nw gen 5s '87	85⅛	85
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	86	85¾
Chicago TerHap & SE 5s '60	65	64¾
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A	104¾	104¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	106½	106½
Chicago & W Indians 4s '52	91	91
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	104⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	84	84
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97¾	97¾
Clev CC& StL gen 4s '93	90	90
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	93	92½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	42	42
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	98¼	98¼
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s 'debt '61	98½	98¼
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	99½	99½
Columbia Gas Co 5s '33	99	99
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	20	20
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	99¾	99¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	101	101
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98¼	97¾
Con Gas 4½s	103⅝	103¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35½	35¼
Con Gas co deb 5½s '45	107⅝	107⅝
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	68	68
Cuba Can Sug Prod 6s '50	7½	7½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	39	39
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	69¼	68¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	8	7½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 wi	101¼	101¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92¼	91½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	50	50
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	61	61
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104½	104½
Detroit Ed 5s '40	107¾	107¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93¾	93¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	96	96
Dul S Sh & Atl R 5s	46	46
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	67¼	67½
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	68	68
Erie RR ref 5s '67	71	70
Erie RR gen 5s '75	70¾	69¾
FiskRubber 8s '41	42	42
Fla East Coast 5s '74	18½	18½
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	40½	40
Gannett 6s '43	77½	77½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	85	85
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅝	103½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94¾	94⅝
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	86	85
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	26¼	25¾
Goodrich 6s '45	59	59
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	98	98
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91½	91½
Gouverнor Osweg 5s	100	100
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107¾	107¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	113¾	113¾
Great Northern 4½s '61	97	97
Great Northern 5s '73 C	91¼	91¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	101⅞	100
Great Northern 7s '36 A	106½	105⅞
Gulf Mobile & No 5s '50	65	65
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	50	50
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	53	53
Houston Oil 5½s '40	90	89¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	59	58¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	73	73
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¾	102¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107⅞	106⅞
Ill Central 4¾s '66	64	63½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	72	72
Ind Limestone 6s '41	26	26
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95⅞	94⅜
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94¾	94⅜
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	76½	75
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	85¼	84½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	81	80
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69½	68¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69½	68¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	53¼	53
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89	89
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	83	81½
Int Pwr rfg 5s A '47	66¾	66¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	89¾	89
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	84¼	84
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	106⅜	106⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	83	83
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99½	99½
Kentucky Ind Ry T 4½s	10	10
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	103
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103¼	103¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102¼	102
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	82	82
L'Autaro 6s '54	29	28
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	81	81
Lehigh Val Coal 4s '33	99½	99½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '34	100½	100½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98¾	98¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	95½	95½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	45	44
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106¾	106¾
L&N uni 4s '40	96	96
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	99¾	99¾
L&N S&N Ala con 5s '36	100½	100½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53½	53
Manila Sol 4s '39	65	65
Marlon Steam S 6s	40	40
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99½	98½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103⅞	103⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104	104
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104¼	104¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	65	65
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	93	93
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	87	87
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	92¾	92¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	56	55¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	78¾	78¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	77¼	77
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	77½	77
Mo Pac 5s I '81	77	76½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	66	65
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	101¼	101¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	70⅝	70⅝
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	95	95
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	95½	95½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102	101⅞
Nat Steel 5s	91½	91
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92½	92¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83	82½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	89½	89½
UYC&HR deb 4s '34	99½	99
NYC&HR 4½s N. 5s 2013	93¾	91¾
NYC&HR rfg & Im 5s 2013	100¼	100
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107½
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	78⅜	77
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	90½	87½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	63	62½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	78½	78
NY Dock Co 5s '38	57	57
NY NH&H 4½s '67	88½	88
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105½	105½
NY NHGH cv 6s '48	111	110
NY Rich Gas 6s	107	107
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105¼	104¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅝	105⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95	95
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	79¾	79¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	105	105
Niag Share 5½s '50	93½	53½
Nor Southern rfg A '61	22½	20½
North Am Co 5s '61	101½	101½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101⅛	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '61	104½	104¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	108½	108½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	64¼	64¼
Nor Pacific pr lm 4s '97	90½	90
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	101¾	101¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111	111
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	32½	32½
Ont Pow Nlag Falls 5s '43	106	106
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	92¾	92¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106½	106½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107½	107½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	34	34
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	78½	77¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	87	86
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	90	90
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	81¾	81¼
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	100	99½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	104¼	104¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	99½	98¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	83½	83½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	103¾	103¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	104	104
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	107¾	105½
Penn Pow 4½s	99¾	99¾
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	71½	71½
Phila Balt & Wash 4s	100	99½
Phillips Pet 6½s '39	83¾	82½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	104	103¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¾	98¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79½	79½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	82¾	83⅜
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105¼	105¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	99	98⅝
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	87¼	87
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	66	65½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	85	85
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105¼	105¼
E & G 4s	99¾	98¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	89	89
Read rfg 4½s '97	99½	99¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	78¼	75
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	78⅝	78¾
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	81	80½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	37½	37½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	95⅝	95⅝
St Joseph 5½s	94	94
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	50¼	50¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	55½	55¼
St Louis & SF gen 5s '31	45	43¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	62½	62
St P & Duluth 4s	94	94
StP M&M con 4s '33	99¾	99¾
Seaboard AL con 6s '45	12	12
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	72	72
Shell Pipe 5s '53	102½	102½
Shell Union 5s '47	70	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	71¼	70
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	91	91
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	95½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	87	86½
Smith A O 6½s '33	102¼	102¼
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97	97
Southern Calo Pow 5s '47	103½	103½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	93⅜	92¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	88¾	86¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	86½	85½
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	94	94
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '22	96	96
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	85¾	85¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	104½	104½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	99¾	99¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	101
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	47	47
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93½	93½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	91½	90¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	94¾	94¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	103¼	103¼
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	81	81
Third Ave 5s '37	99½	99½
Third vAe adj 5s '60	40½	40
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	103	103
Union Oil Cal 5s '42 rcts ww	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95¾	95¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¼	99¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103⅞	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	67½	67
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	71½	71
Vanadium 5s	80½	80
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	99	99
Virginia Ry 5s '62	103¾	103½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	52	52
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	101¾	101¾
Wabash RR 5s D '80	58	52
Walworth 6s '45	44¼	44¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	50½	50½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	106½	106½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105½	105½
West Shore 4s 2361	86½	86½
Western Electric 5s '44	106⅜	106⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	75	74¼
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	97½	97¼
Western Union 6½s '36	110¾	110½
Western Union 5s '60	103	103
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	80	80
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	90¼	90¼
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101	101
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	96	97½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	97½	97

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug 18	Last Aug 17
1st 4¼s '47	103.2	103.31	103.31	103.1
4th 4¼s '38	104.28	104.28	104.26	104.27
US 3½s '49	101.19	101.15	101.17	101.17
US 3½s '43 Mar	103.28	103.25	103.26	103.28

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	34½	33¾	
Akershus 5s '63	94¾	94¾	
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	72	72	
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	34½	34½	
Antioquia 7s D '45	37	36	
Antwerp 5s '58	100	100	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	72⅝	72½	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	72	72	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	53½	53½	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	72	72	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	73½	72	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	73½	72	
Australia 4½s '56	58	58	
Australia 5s '55	65½	65	
Australia 5s '57	65	48¾	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	82	81	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105½	103½	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94½	94¼	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104½	103⅝	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103¾	103¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106½	106¼	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	49¾	49¾	
Berlin Elec 5s '55	51½	51½	
Bogoca (City) 8s '45	86	86	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	14¾	14¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	21½	20½	
Brazil (Can El Ry) 7s '52	44	44	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	48¾	47	
Brazil 8½s '27-'57	48¾	48	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	58½	56½	
Bremen 7s '35	78	75	
Brisbane 5s '57	50	49¾	
Brisbane 5s '58	49½	48½	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	55¼	54	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	48	47½	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	48¾	48¾	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	60¼	60¼	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	49	49	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103¾	103	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95⅞	95¾	
Canada (Dom) '52	107	107	
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	47½	45	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	25¾	25½	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	28	27	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	36	34½	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	27	25	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	28½	28	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	29½	29½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	30	30	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	30	30	
Chile (Rep) 8s '42	28¾	28½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	27¾	27¾	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	30	30	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	48	47½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	46½	46	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	48	48	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	49½	49	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	48¾	48½	
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	88	88	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	55	53	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	46	43½	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96	95½	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100⅜	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¾	105¾	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	87½	87½	
Dresden 6s '45	72	72	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104¼	104¼	
Dutch El 6s '47	101¼	101¼	
Dutch El 5f 6s '52	101½	101¼	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	45	45	
Fiat 7s '46 war	88½	88	
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	80	80	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	77	77	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	83¼	80½	
Francevicar Dev 7½s '42	101⅜	101½	
Frankfort 6½s '53	58	56	
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	118	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	125½	
German 7s '49	90½	89¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54	53½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	55	53	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	67½	67½	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	49½	48½	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	63	60½	
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	64½	64½	
Greek 6s '68	84	84	
Greek 7s '64	83¾	83¾	
Hamburg 6s '46	60¼	60¼	
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	82½	82½	
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	63	62½	
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	59½	59½	
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	52	52	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92½	92¼	
Italian Pub Util 7s '42	89¼	89½	
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99½	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	92	92	
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98½	98½	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96¾	96¼	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106½	106¼	
Karstadt 6s '43	37⅞	37⅜	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	84	83¼	
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	70	68	
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	85	81½	
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	84½	80½	
Medellin 6½s '54	36	35	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82¾	82	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	32¾	32	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	32	32	
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104½	103½	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105½	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	64	62	
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	100	99	
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100⅜	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¾	101½	
Norway (King) 6s '43	104¾	104½	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101	101⅜	
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	104½	
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	104⅜	
Norway (King) 6s '52	101½	101	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	94	94	
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94¼	94¼	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '52	100	100	
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100⅜	100⅜	
Oslo G&E 5s '63	99	99	
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104	103½	
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104¾	104¾	
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	25	25	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	17	16½	
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	16	16	
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	66	65	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	65	64½	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	72	71¾	
Prussia 6s '52	50½	50	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	84	82	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	82	81	
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	78	78	

Pay-Roll Increase Shown by Two Cities

A SURVEY of business conditions in Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y., by newspapers and business men of those cities revealed that the total pay roll had increased this year. According to a report by the Associated Press, it was found also that factory additions were being constructed and that welfare agencies' costs had increased only by a small amount. Glovers and tanners appear to constitute the chief factor in the business of the two cities.

Reports from the steel industry state that Ludlum Steel Company for the first quarter of this year was able to show a small profit compared with a considerable loss in the like period of last year. Empire Steel Corporation in July showed a gain in operating profit over June.

DIVIDENDS

Chesapeake Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 8.

Economy Grocery Stores Corporation declared the regular quarterly 25 cent dividend, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Merrimac Hat

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

J. GILBERT HALL BEATS SUTTER

First Dent in Newport Casino Tennis Tourney's Seeded List

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—The first dent in the Newport Casino tennis tournament's seeded list came today when Clifford B. Sutter of New Orleans, former intercollegiate champion, bowed to J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., 6—4, 6—4, in a second-round match. Sutter, seeded sixth, was unable to hold his first service game and this fracture cost him the opening set. Hall's terrific drives and his net play gave him the second for a place in the third round.

Junior Coen came from behind to take the first set from John W. Van Ryn, Davis Cup doubles player, but the latter, after trailing 4—3, broke down the Kansas City youngster's service twice to square the match. Van Ryn then outsteadied Coen in the crucial play, breaking his service for a love game to take the match by scores of 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell also gained the third round by defeating Wallace Scott, Portland, Ore., 6—2, 6—4, and that bracket was filled when Edward W. Burns of New York upset the experienced E. W. Feibleman, also of New York, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

The most treatening uprising of the current tennis campaign, one of the most revolutionary in many years, was checked temporarily in the nick of time yesterday by the nation's top-ranking players, Champion John H. Doeg and Francis X. Shields, runner-up in last year's title play and member of the 1931 Davis Cup forces.

This pair, top-seeded in the tournament had to fight to the last ditch before gaining the third round by scoring scanty victories over mediocre opponents.

Doeg, who has been having a most uncomfortable season, had one of the most trying sessions of his career in overcoming Karl Kamrath, gritty Texan, in an overtime match by scores of 6—3, 3—6, 8—6. Shields, strong enough to advance to the final round of the British championship, was barely able to squeeze Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore out of the tourney by a 6—3, 4—6, 6—4 margin.

Four other seeded players also gained the third round as well as the British Davis Cup stars, Frederick J. Perry and G. Patrick Hughes, who, although unseeded, were given favorable positions in the draw.

Sydney B. Wood Jr., Wimbledon champion; George M. Lott Jr., Davis Cup doubles player; H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., and Wilmer L. Allison won their matches, while Clifford B. Sutter gained the second round on a deftult.

NEWPORT INVITATION MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES—First Round

Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated James L. Van Alen, Newport, R. I., 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Lindley W. Tiers, Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated Thomas Mathews, Princeton, N. J., 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Charles M. Greene, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3.

Richard H. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated Robert LeRoy, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., defeated Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—3.

Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, defeated Frederick Roll, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2.

Karl Kamrath, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Russell N. Dana, Pawtucket, R. I., 6—4, 6—1.

Edward W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Casper H. Nannes, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., defeated Lucien LaCoste, San Antonio, Texas, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated Henry Moore, New York, 6—0, 4—6, 6—0.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated John F. W. Whitbeck, Bronxville, N. Y., 6—2, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, defeated Stanley Henshaw Jr., Providence, 6—1, 6—2.

Bryant M. Grant, Atlanta, Ga., defeated W. C. Thompson, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md., defeated G. K. Walker, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Clifford B. Sutter, New Orleans, La., won from W. B. Reese, Atlanta, Ga., by default.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Lloyd Nordstrom, Portland, Ore., 6—2, 6—4.

Edward W. Burns, New York, defeated Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, 6—2, 11—9.

George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Edward Yeomans, Washington, 6—4, 6—2.

Wilmer L. Allison, Dallas, Texas, defeated Bernard Law, Narragansett Pier, R. I., 6—1, 6—1.

Jock McLean, Washington, D. C., defeated William Caswell, Dallas, Texas, 6—1, 7—5.

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Gustavo Vollmer, Cuba, 8—6, 6—0.

G. Patrick Hughes, England defeated Louis Hobbs, Newport, 6—3, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., defeated Gustave H. Boehmer, St. Louis, 8—6, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Norcross Tilney, Orange, N. J., 6—1, 6—1.

J. H. Doeg Jr., Newark, defeated S. Martin Buxby, Miami, Fla., 6—2, 6—0.

Herbert L. Bowman, New York, defeated Albert Norris, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Harold McGuffin, Philadelphia, defeated Lester R. Stoeffen, Los Angeles, 9—7, 6—3.

Clayton Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., defeated J. P. Canfield, Newport, R. I., 6—2, 6—0.

Wallace Scott, Oregon, defeated Theodore A. Eggman, Washington, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Keith Werner, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—2.

Jack H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Edward L. Herndon, Newport, 8—6, 6—4.

Sydney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Carl Gray, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

SECOND ROUND

J. H. Doeg Jr. defeated Karl Kamrath, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6.

S. B. Wood Jr. defeated Frank Parker, 6—2, 6—3.

G. S. Mangin defeated David Jones, 6—2, 7—5.

G. M. Lott Jr. defeated E. H. McCauliff, 6—2, 6—4.

W. L. Allison defeated Lindley Tiers, 6—2, 6—0.

F. J. Perry defeated H. L. Bowman, 7—5, 6—3.

F. X. Shields defeated Edward Jacobs, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

B. P. Barnes defeated Harold McGuffin, 6—3, 6—3.

H. E. Vines Jr. defeated R. H. Murphy, 6—3, 6—3.

Clayton Burwell defeated A. W. Jones, 6—2, 6—4.

B. M. Grant defeated Jock McLean, 6—2, 6—1.

G. P. Hughes defeated J. H. Hess Jr. 6—2, 7—5.

J. W. Van Ryn defeated W. F. Coen, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell defeated Wallace Scott, 6—2, 6—4.

E. W. Burns defeated E. W. Feibleman, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall defeated Clifford B. Sutter, 6—4, 6—4.

JACK COLTER MAKES NEW MEDLEY RECORD

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 17 (AP)—One new record was put on the tabulation sheets of the Southeastern A. A. U. swimming meet yesterday, in which men from Pensacola and women from Charleston, S. C., carried off high honors.

Stroking through choppy waters at Pensacola Beach, Jack Colter, former Detroit Yacht Club star, swimming for the Pensacola team, clipped 18 1-5s. from the 330-yard medley record. His time was 4m. 39 4-5s.

In winning first place in the men's division Pensacola scored 59 points and decisively outclassed Nashville, Tenn., closest competitor, which ran up 30 points. Birmingham, Ala., was third with 21 points, and the one-man team from Rome, Ga.—Ish Williams—accumulated 18.

Charleston girls won the women's competition with 43 points, only 4 points ahead of the Pensacola team. Birmingham entries scored 2 points. Charleston's margin of victory was gained in scoring 8 points in the diving events.

CHAMPIONS WIN IN THE SINGLES

G. J. Jennings and Mrs. Dueker Advance in Public Parks Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18—George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defending champion in the United States public parks singles tennis championship, is now in the third round as the result of his play at Gladwin Park here yesterday. The Chicago player won from Rex B. Morris, Lansing, Mich., 6—0, 6—0, 6—0, in the first round and advanced again through the default of Nathan Granger, Cleveland, in the second round.

Mrs. Virginia Dueker, St. Louis, who is defending her title in the women's singles, also gained the third-round bracket. After drawing a bye in the first-round Mrs. Dueker defeated Mrs. Jean Artzberger of Pittsburgh in straight sets, 6—1, 6—3. Both Mrs. Dueker and Jennings are waiting for the completion of second-round matches in their brackets before resuming play.

The schedule for today calls for remaining matches in the first and second round with a number of third round contests also to be played. First-round matches in the doubles will start tomorrow. The entry list of 62 players in the men's singles and 34 in the women's singles established a new record for the total number of participants in either division. There are 31 cities represented in the singles draw which is five short of the record.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S SINGLES
First Round

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated R. B. Morris, Lansing, Mich., 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

John Dorr, Cleveland, defeated D. J. McClive, Hamburg, N. Y., 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

B. S. Estep, Dallas, defeated W. L. Macassin, New Orleans, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3.

A. P. Simonds, Louisville, defeated J. G. Goodnaugh, Toledo, Ohio, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

W. M. Appell, Dallas, defeated R. W. Clark, Pontiac, Mich., 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

Robert Beal, Ypsilanti, Mich., won from Harold Bielfield, Detroit, by default.

F. N. Andrews, Birmingham, Ala., defeated S. E. Cornell, Minneapolis,, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6.

F. M. Royer, Dallas, defeated W. A. Schmitt, Louisville, 6—4, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

H. C. Wrobbell, Detroit, won from Chester Lulewski, Hamtramck, Mich., by default.

Clay Mahoney, Los Angeles, defeated Cyrus Miller, New York, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

C. M. Spencer, Louisville, won from Edgar Yeomans, Washington, D. C., by default.

L. J. Bottari, New York, defeated Samuel Hendricks, Toledo, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

E. B. Nowak, Ann Arbor, defeated A. R. Niemoeller, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

G. M. Braudt, Chicago, defeated Anthony Wagner, Dearborn, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0.

D. L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., defeated R. F. Burkheiser, Detroit, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Dave Perchonock, Philadelphia, defeated J. C. Miller Jr., Birmingham, Ala., 0—6, 6—3, 6—3, 8—6.

Fred Baker, Evansville, Ind., defeated Gunnar George, Pontiac, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

J. G. Castle, Buffalo, defeated J. H. Wagner, Dearborn, 6—0, 6—4, 7—5.

Robert Denham, Whiting, Ind., won from Munzio Riggio, Niagara Falls, by default.

F. B. Broida, Pittsburgh, won from Murray Rae, Niagara Falls, by default.

Harold Bartell, Cleveland, defeated Ephram Kaufman, Ypsilanti, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Paul Chomicki, Hamtramck, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2.

S. S. Berman, Philadelphia, defeated Ferris Traylor, Evansville, Ind., 6—8, 6—1, 3—0 (default).

Louis Carson, Ypsilanti, defeated Telford Taylor, Schenectady, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3.

Milton Bielfield, Detroit, defeated R. H. Rumph, New Orleans, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

T. S. Markey, Washington, defeated C. B. Craig, New Orleans, 6—0, 6—3, 8—6.

W. T. Bell, St. Louis, defeated K. W. Peckoff, Buffalo, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

D. L. Freedman, New York, defeated H. R. Fox, Lansing, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, won from Nathan Granger, Cleveland, by default.

F. N. Andrews, Birmingham, Ala., defeated Robert Beal, Ypsilanti, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

E. B. Nowak, Ann Arbor, Mich., defeated Fred Baker Evansville, Ind., 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated S. L. Berman, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2, 7—5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Mary Zita McHale, Dallas, defeated Minnie Helfand, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

Second Round

Mrs. Virginia Dueker, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. Jean Artberger, Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—3.

Helen Swistoski, Pontiac, defeated E. J. Brown, Euclid, Ohio, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. Andre Russell, Cleveland, defeated Mathilda Jacobs, New York, 6—1, 6—4.

Geraldine Leitner, Toledo, Ohio, defeated Jean Keppel, Ann Arbor, 6—3, 6—3.

Charlotte McQuiston, Dallas, defeated Ann Similuk, Hamtramck, 6—2, 6—1.

Helen Germaine, New York, defeated L. M. Jones, Dearborn, 6—0, 6—0.

Lydia Kayser, Buffalo, defeated Esther Challove, Detroit, 6—2, 6—1.

Helen Schuman, Louisville, defeated Virginia Duker, Pontiac, 6—0, 6—2.

Marion Craig, Cleveland, defeated Verna Corcoran, Buffalo, 6—1, 6—4.

BERMUDA CRICKETERS WIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—The Bermuda cricket team which arrived in the United States, Sunday, after making a tour of Canada, brought its trip to a successful close at the Staten Island Cricket Club, Livingstone, yesterday, when it defeated a team representing the Metropolitan District, by 11 runs. The visitors scored 101 runs to 90 for the local team which was led by J. S. Breiz of the New York A. C.

DETROIT SIGNS GOALIE

By the Canadian Press

REGINA, Sask., Aug. 18—Eagle-eyed Johnny Clark, netman for Regina's Senior Vics for the last three years, has signed with the Detroit Hockey Club for one year. The young goalie, who had more shutouts last winter than any other westerner, will seek to beat out Dolly Dolson of the Falcons in the National Hockey League, or Emmett Venne of the Olympics in the International League.

MISS HILLEARY SPRINGS UPSET

Defeats Baroness Levi in United States Women's Tennis Singles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Virginia E. Hilleary, of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, furnished the sole surprise in the play of the opening day of forty-fourth annual women's tennis championship of the United States yesterday at Forest Hills. Encountering Baroness Giacomo Georgio Levi, of Rome, Italy, former Italian champion, she defeated the former Chicago girl, who had been seeded eighth among the visitors. This was the final stadium match of the day, and went to the young Germantown girl by a score of 6—3, 6—4.

Two newcomers into championship circles, though defeated, furnished proof of great promise in future years, in encountering prominent opponents in the stadium earlier in the day. First, Mae Ceurvorst, of Wichita, Kan., making her first appearance outside of the Missouri Valley district this season, made a fine battle against Helen M. Jacobs, taking two games in each set from the second best player of the United States, according to the seeding. Then Alice I. Marble, of San Francisco, still in the junior ranks, and making her first trip East, who was unavoidably omitted from the first draw, and added by special arrangement when the second draw was made, encountered Mary Greef, of Kansas City, ninth ranking player of the United States, and her lack of experience in tournament play was all that prevented better scores than the 6—2, 6—2, by which Miss Greef emerged victorious.

Mrs. Corbiere Defeated

Norma Taubele of New York caused some surprise when she battled her way to victory over Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, for three long sets, finally to emerge victor over the New England player, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5. Another long match finally went to Sarah H. Palfrey, who is still below her form, over Charlotte L. Miller, a former New Yorker, now a student at the University of California. Miss Palfrey won the first set easily, but slipped badly about the middle of the second set, and did not settle down to real play until Miss Miller was leading at 4—2 in the final set. Then the recent girl champion, settling down to hard work, ran four games in a row for the set and match, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., many-time champion as Helen N. Wills, galloped through her match with Edith Sigourney of Nahant, in 21 minutes, 6—0, 6—0; while the present title holder, Betty Nuthall, the leader of the English contingent in the tourney, dropped three games to Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz, a former metropolitan player of prominence, who has done little play for several years. All the other seeded players, both American and foreign, came through their matches in straight sets.

Thirty-one Doubles Teams

Thirty-one teams entered in the doubles, which will begin this afternoon, with four all-American teams and two hybrid teams seeded in the American list, as well as three British pairs. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank head the first list, followed by Mrs. L. A. Harper and Baroness Levi, Marjorie A. Morrill and Mrs. John B. Jessup, Miss Hilleary and Dorothy Andrus, the Palfrey sisters, and Miss Jacobs and Dorothy Round. Mrs. Moody did not enter. The British teams were Miss Nuthall and Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall, Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron and Phyllis E. Mudford, and Mrs. J. P. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMENS' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, defeated Edith Sigourney, Nahant, 6—0, 6—0.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—2.

Ruby Bishop, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Katherine Winthrop, Hamilton, Mass. 6—1, 7—5.

Joan C. Ridley, England, defeated Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, 6—4, 6—3.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, defeated Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, defeated Mrs. T. DeM. Johnson, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mrs. Harrison Smith, Philadelphia, 6—1, 12—10.

Dorothy Round, England, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y. 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Olga Kallos, Norwalk, Conn. 6—1, 6—0.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbière, Southboro, Mass., 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. D. Pittman, England, defeated Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Cohasset, Mass., 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Elizabeth M. Rebold, New York, 6—3, 6—0.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Charlotte L. Miller, Berkeley, Calif., 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, defeated Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, 7—9, 6—1, 6—2.

Phyllis E. Mudford, England, defeated Mrs. Anna H. Hubbard, Lancaster, Mass., 6—3, 6—0.

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., 6—2, 6—2.

Virginia Rice, Boston, defeated Mary Cutter, Winchester, Mass., 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Carolyn S. Mirsch, New York, defeated Mrs. Christian E. Muehl, New York, 7—5, 8—6.

Virginia E. Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Baroness G. G. Levi, Rome, Italy, 6—3, 6—4.

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Mrs. W. M. Endicott, Pride's Crossing, Mass., 6—3, 6—4.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—4.

Eleanor B. Cotiman, Baltimore, defeated Florence Le Boutiller, Westbury, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall, England, defeated Miss Rosamond Newton, Brookline, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, defeated Anne Page, Wayne, Penna., 6—1, 6—0.

Margaret Carspecken, Morganton, W. Va., defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Bonnie Miller, Beverly Hills, Calif., 6—4, 6—0.

Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron, England, defeated Mrs. Mary L. Keller, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 6—2, 6—0.

Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Barbara Stoddard, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Clara Greenspan, New York, defeated Margaret Blake, Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 6—3.

Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz, Garden City, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1.

Test Cricket Is Again Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 18—Rain. After that one word it is unnecessary to refer again to what has been the second day's play in the third test match between the cricketers of England and New Zealand here, yesterday. The opposing teams came to the old Trafford ground because it was obviously expected of them; but the general public took one look from under its umbrellas at the leaden sky and decided for itself, "no play today."

Assuming there is a commencement today—a rather rash assumption—the match becomes, in effect, a one-day fixture which means the side batting first can make its opponents "follow on" (take second innings immediately after the first) if it obtains a lead of at least 75 runs in its opening knock.

There has been much discussion as to whether, in view of the interference by rain, the English and New Zealand captains would endeavor to force a definite result by adopting the "prearranged declaration" tactics introduced this season in the county championship games. It was felt on all sides that such a course would be an unwarranted departure from traditional international cricket and would literally be pointless, since it is only the understandable desire to obtain 15 points for a win outright instead of 8 for a lead in first innings that prompts county captains to take this liberty with cricketing convention.

Yorkshire Sure to Win

By washing out the first two days of play in the game between Yorkshire and Middlesex at Leeds the rain made it now quite certain that Yorkshire must win the county championship no matter what Gloucestershire, runner-up in the standing, does in the remaining engagements. Whatever happens at Leeds today Yorkshire must get at least 3 points and that makes the Northerners safe for the title they have earned so decisively despite the fact they had no fewer than 17 days' play ruined by the weather this (alleged) summer.

Where play was possible, yesterday, the sunshine, acting upon sodden wickets gave the batsmen an exceedingly uncomfortable passage, and the scoring consequently ruled low with the notable exception of Essex's 207, which, preceded and followed by some formidable bowling on the part of M. S. Nichols and H. T. O. Smith, brought about the defeat of Hampshire at Southampton by an innings and 62 runs. The home county batted first and was skittled out for 91 whereof Trevor Arnold hit 27 and A. S. Kennedy 25, and so poorly did the earlier Essex batsmen fare that it looked as if even this small total might be sufficient to keep the fight going. But after Jack O'Connor had hit 32 and Nichols 47, A. G. Daer and Smith became associated in a remarkable stand for the last wicket. The pair put on 76 while together, and the individual totals, when Smith was caught, were, Daer 51, not out, and Smith 38. Hampshire's second venture was a complete debacle, being all over in 80 minutes and productive of the meager tally of 54 runs. The only two players to reach double figures were Ronald Aird and C. P. Mead, at 12 and 10 respectively.

Kent Wins by Six Wickets

The other first-class match concluded yesterday provided Kent with a win over Nottinghamshire by 6 wickets at Dover after the visitors had earned a lead of 35 in the first innings. The Notts men began batting and put 124 on the scoreboard. Kent responded with a mere 89, the best scorers being H. W. Ashdown 37 and A. P. F. Chapman 22. Notts' second venture was an improvement over the first by 33 runs, which meant Kent required 193 in its second innings to win. H. T. M. Hardinge and F. E. Woolley did most of this little job between them. The former hit 64 and the latter 62, Ashdown helped out with 20, J. L. Bryan contributed 7, Chapman, captain of the team, was responsible for 15, B. H. Valentine, vice-captain was (not out) 20 and the extras totaled 7. So victory was safely accomplished for the loss of only 4 wickets.

MONTREAL RETAINS TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 18—Meeting a selected soccer team from Toronto, a representative eleven from the Province of Quebec Football Association recently staged a successful defense of the Carls-Rite Trophy at Ulster Stadium. Montreal's team retained the trophy by holding the intercity rivals to a two-all draw. The prize was won from Toronto a year ago here. The Ontarioans threatened early when they tallied twice in the first half while the locals went scoreless. A determined home attack, however, brought about the deadlock while Toronto was successfully held at bay by a clever defense.

MINNESOTA QUALIFIERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 18 (AP)—Gunnard Johnson, Hillcrest Club, St. Paul, Minn., put together a par 73 and a 76 yesterday for a total of 149 to win the Minnesota Professional Golfers Association championship and the right to be one of a trio to represent the northwest district in the United States Professional Golfers Association tournament next month. Willie Kidd, professional at Interlachen here, where the qualifying round was played, finished second with 76-74—150, and B. Y. Chamberlain, Somerset, St. Paul, was third with 78-76—154.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	74	53	.583
Baltimore	75	56	.573
Rochester	70	56	.556
Montreal	65	63	.508
Toronto	65	64	.504
Reading	60	66	.476
Jersey City	53	75	.413
Buffalo	50	78	.391

RESULTS AUG. 17

Newark 8, Buffalo 4.
Jersey City 2, Montreal 0.
Montreal 4, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 13, Baltimore 7.

TIGERS RECALL WALKER

DETROIT, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Detroit baseball club announced yesterday the recall of Gerald Walker, outfielder, from Toronto of the International League, Walker, a brother of Harvey Walker, Tiger outfielder, came to the Tigers from Evansville of the Three-I League at the start of the season and later was sent to Toronto under option.

Red Sox Tie With Chicago for Sixth

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	81	31	.723
Washington	70	42	.625
New York	65	47	.580
Cleveland	53	59	.473
St. Louis	47	65	.420
Boston	46	66	.404
Chicago	46	66	.404
Detroit	43	71	.377

RESULTS AUG. 17

Detroit 8, New York 2.
Boston 3, Chicago 2.

Boston went back into a tie with Chicago for sixth place in the American League race on Monday by defeating their White Sox rivals, 3 to 2, in the series final. In the only other game scheduled for the day, the Detroit Tigers beat the New York Yankees, 8 to 2.

The Red Sox jumped on Pat Caraway, young Chicago lefthander, for all of their runs in the first two innings. Bob Weiland relieved Caraway in the second and shut out the Boston club until he was replaced by Moore. In the meantime, Jack Russell was keeping Chicago's hits well scattered. He was touched for one run in the third and another in the ninth. Wilcy Moore, veteran righthander, was called into the game in the ninth to stop the White Sox rally. Rhyne and Miller each made two hits for the Red Sox and Pickering hit a triple. Cissell had a triple and single for the losers.

Vic Sorrell, after being unsuccessful in most of his recent starts, defeated the Yankees quite easily. The Tigers found Ed Wells for 10 hits. Roy Johnson, the first man up in the first inning, hit the first ball pitched by Wells into the rightfield bleachers for a homer. He also hit a single. Gerald Walker, Detroit centerfielder, hit a triple in the first inning, to drive in Alexander, and a moment later scored himself by stealing home. Alexander hit two doubles and a single. Lou Gehrig made three hits for the Yankees. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	1

Batteries—Russell, Moore and Berry; Caraway, Welland, Moore and Grube. Winning pitcher—Russell. Losing pitcher—Caraway. Umpires—Campbell, Dinneen and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 40m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	8	10	0
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Sorrell and Hayworth; Wells and Dickey. Umpires—Owens, Guthrie and Nallin. Time—1h. 51m.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CRICKET TEAM WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 18—Conclusion of the Western Canada cricket tournament at the university school grounds here finds British Columbia producing its sixth championship team since 1918. The coast province made certain of victory by defeating Manitoba in the final match. Scores were: Manitoba 152, British Columbia 159 for seven wickets. Alberta closed out the tourney with a 134 to 55 win over Saskatchewan.

The four provincial teams engaged one another twice, B. C. having the best of the series throughout. A rule of the tourney provided that if all teams did not complete their second innings the game was decided on the score of the first innings.

NEW JERSEY QUALIFIERS

MADISON, N. J., Aug. 18 (AP)—Andrew La Pola of Branch Brook, Jim Dante of Madison, Danny Williams of Shackamaxon, and Cyril Walker of Saddle River, qualified from the New Jersey district yesterday for the United States Professional Golfers Association championship, starting Sept. 14 at Rumford, R. I. La Pola and Dante led the field with 151s, the former posting a 79 and 72 and the latter 75 and 76. Williams turned in scores of 74—78 for 152, while Walker, after a 75 in the morning and a 78 in the afternoon, found himself in a tie for the last qualifying place with Craig Wood of the Hollywood Club at Deal. Wood and Walker began a playoff immediately and the former national open champion, Walker, finally won out at the fourth extra hole when Wood hooked his tee shot to the rough and half topped his third, an iron shot. In addition to Wood, Clarence Clark of Forest Hill, Charlie Guest of Deal, and Johnny Kinder, winner of the New Jersey open last week, all failed to qualify.

LOW LEADS PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 (AP)—George Low Jr., son of the Huntingdon Valley Club professional, with a 143 yesterday led the field of qualifiers of the Philadelphia district of the national professional golf tournament. Playing on the spring Haven course, Low finished one stroke ahead of Big Ed Dudley of Concordville and Willie Hamilton, to lead the seven men who will enter the national tourney at Providence, R. I., Sept. 14. Clarence Hackney of Atlantic City, Philadelphia open champion, was tied at 147 with Joe Kirkwood of Glenside for third. Charley Hoffner, of Ocean City and John Beadle, of Paxton Hollow were tied at 148 for fifth place. Harry Marle and Al Heron, of Reading, turned in the third tie at 150. In the playoff, Markle snared a birdie 3 on the first hole to win last place on the team.

MRS. VARE WINS EASILY

WESTPORT, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr., the former Glenna Collett, easily won the Barksdale Cup golf tournament yesterday, defeating Miss Frances Williams of Philadelphia, 7 and 6. Mrs. Vare also won last year. Miss Williams had trouble both on the fairways and on the greens. Her card was sprinkled with 6s and 7s and she had one 8. Mrs. Vare played a consistent game and on only four holes did she go over 5. She took 6s on them. The final match also was a playoff for the medal position, as Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Vare were tied in the qualifying round. Mrs. Vare shot 80 yesterday, against her opponent's 95. Mrs. Vare also was medalist last year.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	75	48	.610
Indianapolis	66	57	.537
Kansas City	63	61	.508
Louisville	63	61	.508
Milwaukee	60	62	.492
Columbus	60	63	.488
Minneapolis	56	68	.452
Toledo	53	74	.413

RESULTS AUG. 17

Milwaukee 11, Columbus 6.
Kansas City 9, Toledo 8.
St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 4.

TYPO TEAMS PLAY

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 18 (AP)—Teams representing Pittsburgh, Washington, Indianapolis, New York, Chicago and Cincinnati emerged victorious in yesterday's games in the International Typographical Union baseball tournament. Pittsburgh defeated Baltimore, 11 to 6; Washington conquered Twin City, 5 to 3; New York defeated a combined Hamilton-Toronto team, 5 to 3; Indianapolis defeated Boston, 6 to 2; Cincinnati nosed out Detroit in 11 innings and Chicago walloped St. Louis, 11 to 3.

OLYMPIC STAR WINS

WIESBADEN, Ger., Aug. 18 (AP)—Helena Mayer of Germany, Olympic women's fencing champion, easily defeated Marion Lloyd, American titleholder, 10 to 4, in a special match yesterday. Miss Lloyd and her American team will fence at Cologne on Wednesday and close their German tour with a match against the national German team at Nuremberg.

COAST ELEVENS TO FACE OTHERS

Many Intersectional Games With Teams All Over the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Aug. 18—Several intersectional football games have been listed since the 1931 schedules were officially drawn up at the Pacific coast conference meeting at Los Angeles last December. The University of Oregon has signed a contract for a game with North Dakota University, which will be played at Grand Forks, Oct. 31, where the Oregon team will stop off en route to New York. The Saturday following Oregon plays New York University in the Yankee Stadium.

State College of Washington will meet the University at New Orleans, Dec. 5. University of California at Los Angeles has added the University of Florida to its schedule, and will play them at Los Angeles, Nov. 26. The University of California at Los Angeles also meets Northwestern at Evanston, Ill., Oct. 17.

The University of Washington plays an intersectional contest with the University of Utah, Sept. 26, at Seattle. Stanford University plays two intersectional games, University of Minnesota will come to Palo Alto, Calif., Oct. 10, and on Nov. 28 Stanford and Dartmouth College will meet in the Harvard Stadium, Boston, Mass.

The University of California announced the signing of a game with Georgia Tech, that will be played at Atlanta, Dec. 26. The University of Southern California, along with Oregon, U. C. L. A., and Stanford will play two intersectional games also. The Southern California team meets Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind., Nov 21, and Georgia Tech at Los Angeles, Dec. 12. The Oregon State Agricultural College meets Colorado University at Portland, Sept. 26, in an intersectional game. Complete Pacific coast conference schedule follows:

University of Oregon, Sept. 25—Monmouth Normal at Eugene; 26—Willamette University at Eugene. Oct. 3—University of Idaho at Portland; 10—University of Washington at Seattle; 17—University of Southern California at Los Angeles; 24—North Dakota University at Grand Rapids, Mich.; 31—New York University at New York. Nov. 14—Oregon State Agricultural College at Eugene; 21—University of California at Los Angeles; 26—St. Mary's College at San Francisco.

University of California, Sept. 26—Santa Clara College at Berkeley. Oct. 3—St. Mary's College at Berkeley; 10—Olympic Club at Berkeley; 17—State College of Washington at Portland, Ore.; 24—University of Southern California at Berkeley; 31—University of Nevada at Berkeley. Nov. 7—University of Washington at Berkeley; 14—University of Idaho at Berkeley; 21—Stanford University at Palo Alto. Dec. 26—Georgia Tech at Atlanta.

University of Southern California, Sept. 26—St. Mary's College at Los Angeles. Oct. 3—Oregon State Agricultural College at Los Angeles; 10—State College of Washington at Los Angeles; 17—University of Oregon at Los Angeles; 24—University of California at Berkeley. Nov. 7—Stanford University at Los Angeles; 14—University of Montana at Los Angeles;

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FURTHER WAGE CUTS LOOM IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Government officials in Western Australia have helped solve the Astralian monetary problem by taking a sharp cut in wages the last year, and further cuts are indicated in the classification of the Public Services of the State of Western Australia, just published in the Government Gazette.

Wages at present are being reduced at a flat rate of 10 per cent. A further 10 per cent cut will be necessary, however, due to a decision of the Conference of State Premiers that all expenditures must be reduced 20 per cent.

ESTONIA ACQUIRES LINK WITH RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The railway line between Tartu, the old university city of Estonia, and Petseri, was opened in the presence of members of the Estonian Government recently. The work was carried out by a Danish firm of engineers.

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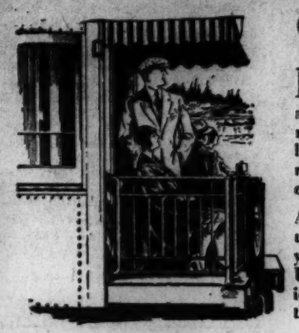

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Shrimp
(Crangon vulgaris)

Where: Cosmopolitan in temperate and semitropical waters near the shore.

Distinguishing features: Approximately two inches in length; greenish gray, dotted with brown and almost transluscent; closely resembles a miniature lobster.

Use: A delicious sea food.

Nearly everyone has eaten shrimp at some time, but to catch one alive and investigate its greenish-gray surface, one might never suspect that a small circle of delicious white meat with a slight pink tinge could possibly result from this briny decapod. The decapods (so called because they have 10 legs, just as the hexapods—insects—are so called because of their six legs) are the highest of the crustaceans. Many have seen various decapods, shrimps, lobsters, or crabs in the cooked state, for they are often displayed in store windows. They are bright red in color, not a speck of gray showing. This is due to a chemical change that takes place in the cooking.

In Europe fishermen catch the shrimp in great nets, pulling their dories out along the beach at high tide when these small marine creatures are near shore. They are then sold in the green state in the market. In America, where everything must be fully prepared before it enters the home, canneries do most of the labor for us, cooking and removing the meat, and packing it in cans.

On British shores, a slightly larger species known as prawn is found and extensively marketed. Besides these, in the deep waters of the Indian seas another kind displays brilliant white, or pale green light, by means of phosphorescent cells which appear to be located near the base of their antennæ.

A Word a Day

Rapport

The Anglicized word used as "in rapport" is pronounced *ra-port'*, with *a* as in *rap*, *o* as in *pole*; but if the French form is used, as "en rapport," the word should be pronounced *ra-por'*, with secondary stress on the first syllable; *a* as in *ask*, *o* as in *obey*.

This word means "relation," especially a relation characterized by harmony and accord. The French *rapport* is variously rendered "bearing, connection, relation, similitude, harmony, uniformity, affinity, correspondence," an outgrowth of *rapporter*, "to bring back, to refer to" (Latin *apportare*, "to carry or bring to").

Example: "The rapport between the languages of various countries is obvious."

Notes and Queries

Blasphemeth (M. L.)—Yes, the accent is on the second syllable, *blas-feem'-eth; a* as in *ask*. "Blasphemy" (*blas'-fe-my*) and "blasphemous" (*blas'-fe-mus*) are accented on the first syllable.

Clothes—As verb or noun, *klothz* with *th* "voiced" as in *then*. Pronouncing the noun as *kloz* is colloquial.

Brevities

Detroit News: An English lecturer says Americans hate beating about the bush. So much so that, according to rumor, the United States Golf Association is going to return to the heavier ball.

Humorist: A traveler declares that in his opinion everybody should take a trip round the world. We pass on the suggestion to our income-tax collector.

In Lighter Vein

Just Like Him

"Your son in college ordered these photographs from me."

"Ah, yes. Well, well, they certainly look very like him, very like. Has he paid for them?"

"No, sir, he has not."

"Hum-m-m, Still more like him."
—*Boston University Beanpot.*

Secrets

"And why did you leave your last mistress?"

"I'll tell you when you tell me why your last maid left."

Pooh, an Empty Scow

The only man on the scow, which was returning after dumping refuse, was John Egan, who swam to the tug. Dauntless, towing the scow.—*New York Evening World.*

Fast!

"So Jane's watch was fast?"

"Fast? It was so fast she met me at the time she said she would!"

Outrageous

Customer: "I'd like to buy a lawn mower."

Clerk: "Sorry, but we don't handle lawn mowers."

Customer: "Well, this is a fine drugstore!"

A Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS is a perfume you cannot pour on others without getting a few drops on yourself.
—EMERSON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Modern Samaritan

A YOUNG man and his sister spend the summer months at a beach near Boston, from which they commute daily to their work in the city. On one unusually hot morning one of their tires blew out. They were some distance from a garage or service station, and the young man had recently passed through an experience which made it almost impossible for him to do any strenuous work. This, however, would not be apparent to the onlooker.

As they viewed the deflated tire, a milk wagon passed and a cheery voice shouted, "Just a minute and I'll give you some help."

The driver pulled his wagon over to the side of the road and leaped out. "Here, let me change your tire," he said. "I'm all through and am going home to bed. You're just starting your day and have good clothes on—mine are work clothes."

With that he hustled to the task, and in short order the job was done. The brother and sister were extremely grateful to the young man and insisted on reimbursing him. He refused the money, equally insistently and climbed back onto the wagon, saying: "Mighty glad I happened along in time to be of some use." With that he was on his way.

The Children's Corner

When Pansy Stayed At Home

"TICK - TOCK!" said Grandfather Clock, slowly, at the foot of the stairs.

"Tick tock, tick tock!" answered Miss Clock gaily from the mantelshelf in the sitting room.

Pansy stood at the front door, looking out at the blue-and-gold day, and the white, dusty road down which Mother and the two boys had gone to the station to meet Father.

Someone had to stay at home for twenty minutes in case the baker called, and she had offered, so that Mother could go.

Presently she drew up a chair and sat near the front door where she could look out at the garden path and the road—such an inviting road—a road leading to a station where

Pansy Drew Up a Chair and Sat Near the Front Door.

trains arrived and people got in and out of them, and doors banged, and engines whistled, and trains went away in clouds of smoke.

"Tick—tock. How sad she looks," said Grandfather Clock slowly and kindly.

"Tick tock, tick tock," answered Miss Clock, out of breath as usual, "do you think so? She is a good little girl, too, to stay at home."

"Tick—tock. Yes," said Grandfather, thoughtfully. "If I could amuse her now! But I'm too slow—"

"Oh, no, tick tock, tick tock," cried Miss Clock. "You are so good, you keep such beautiful time."

"How funny," thought Pansy, beginning to listen, and blinking away the tear that would roll down her cheek. "I never heard clocks talk before. I wonder if the train is in yet? I wish—no, I'm glad Mother went."

"Do you think so?" Grandfather Clock was answering Miss Clock. "But you keep beautiful time, too."

"Oh, no! I am too fast, you know," said Miss Clock modestly. "Now you, dear Grandfather, always know just when to strike."

"Oh, well, I have had a lot of experience. Tick—tock, look at my age," he added proudly.

"I wouldn't think of it!" cried Miss Clock. "You will never grow old. Tick tock, tick tock," and she ticked away happily.

"Thank you, little one," said Grandfather, "I try to keep young—and correct. I am about to strike the hour now. What time do you make it?" he added politely.

"Nearly time they were back from the station. Tick tock, tick tock," cried Miss Clock merrily.

"That would be four o'clock. Yes, I am about to strike four," said Grandfather Clock slowly and importantly.

"Oh, dear! I'm just turned four. Do hurry," she ticked.

"Impossible!" said Grandfather. "I MUST keep time. One—two—three—four. Tick—tock—tick—tock."

"But what about amusing the little girl?" asked Miss Clock.

"She's just waking up," he said, with the kind smile that was always there on his moon-like face.

Pansy jumped up from her chair. "Here they are!" she cried. "Goodby, you funny old clocks!" for Mother and Father and the boys were already coming up the path.

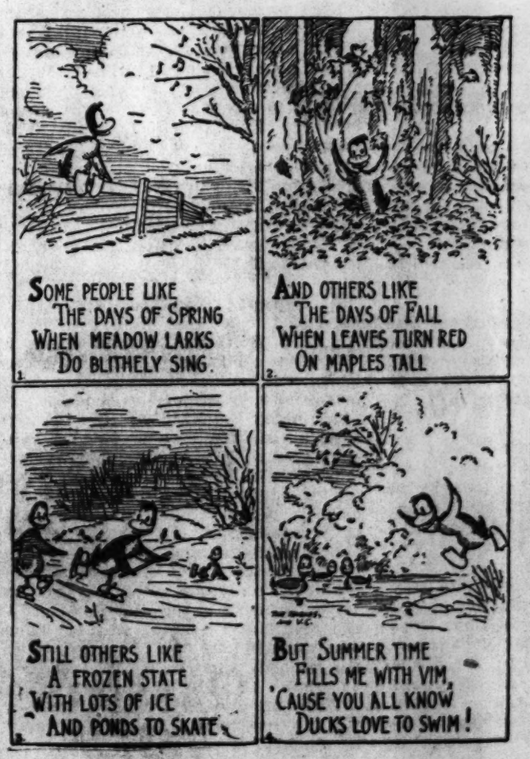
"The time flew!" she called out excitedly. "And do you know, I heard the clocks talking to each other—at least—" she rubbed her eyes—"I think I did I—I don't believe I have been to sleep."

"Oh, NO!" The smile on Daddy's face was as big as the one on the old clock's.

"I wonder!" said Mother, and gave Pansy a kiss.

And it seemed as if Miss Clock smiled at them all from the sitting-room mantlepiece, and ticked even more gayly than usual.

The Adventures of Waddles


SOME PEOPLE LIKE THE DAYS OF SPRING WHEN MEADOW LARKS DO BLITHELY SING.
AND OTHERS LIKE THE DAYS OF FALL WHEN LEAVES TURN RED ON MAPLES TALL
STILL OTHERS LIKE A FROZEN STATE WITH LOTS OF ICE AND PONDS TO SKATE
BUT SUMMER TIME FILLS ME WITH VIM, 'CAUSE YOU ALL KNOW DUCKS LOVE TO SWIM!

Signboard Puzzle

The letters of a message have been painted on the boards which are to form this signboard. They have been mixed up a bit. Can you arrange them in order so that you can read the message?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Wood and Fire Puzzle: Wood, word, wore, wire, fire.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Wheat—and Chinese Roads

IF EVER anything could be called a white elephant, it is the stock of wheat, some 200,000,000 bushels of it, which is cluttering up the American Farm Board's storehouses. The problem of what to do with this vast accumulation has now assumed the proportions of a national issue. At a time when government economy is the order of the day, the wheat and cotton holdings are incurring a carrying charge of $4,000,000 a month.

To cut the knot, the Farm Board can either sell, destroy, or give away its wheat. It has already committed itself to a policy of selling to foreign consumers. But selling, as private traders know, is not an easy matter in these days of shy buyers. The board would have to reduce its rates to such an extent that other nations, also with wheat to sell, would accuse the United States of dumping—of which America has accused others—and these nations would probably indulge in countermeasures.

To sell on the home market is even more beset with difficulties. Such a policy would rouse a hornets' nest of opposition among the American farmers. Government officials forecast the largest winter crop on record. With that knowledge, and in view of the record low prices which it is getting for current wheat, the grain belt is insisting that its market shall not be further cramped by government competition.

The proposal to destroy the wheat repels people with any social conscience. This winter there will be many unemployed who will be in need of bread. To destroy the raw material of bread in their sight would be a sin. Why, then, should not the wheat be given away? Again, the farmers raise their voices in protest against such prospective competition. If charity is necessary, the proper course, they say, would be for current wheat to be bought for distribution, so that the transaction would help them as well as the unemployed.

For several months proposals have been made that the Government, through the Wheat Stabilization Corporation, which really owns the grain, should by one move relieve both the glutted market and China's famine. Various difficulties which seemed to make such an enterprise impracticable have been pointed out. Chief of these was the difficulty of transport, over long miles of impassable, bandit-infested country.

But today the situation is greatly altered. The floods of the Yangtse, along whose watershed lives a population of nearly 200,000,000 hard-working Chinese, are creating an emergency which has evoked new cries for help. The China Famine Relief Committee in New York, acting upon a suggestion from Mr. John E. Baker, former relief administrator in China, and now one of the American advisers to the Nanking Government, has proposed the sale of Farm Board wheat to China on easy terms.

The present approval of this plan by Mr. Baker, who is considered an authority on his work in China, carries all the more force because of his past opposition. Transport to the flooded regions along the Yangtse should be much simpler than long hauls overland.

In its present embarrassment China would need very easy credit to enable it to make large purchases. Would it not, therefore, be better to arrange with the Chinese authorities for wheat shipments as a relief measure? By giving away the wheat in this fashion the Government would be ridding itself of an economic and a political dilemma, saving itself a big bill in carrying charges, avoiding the difficulties which seem to bestrew the Farm Board's path whenever it tries to get out of its impasse, and liquidating an unfortunate experiment in price-fixing.

Such a way out would also be a constructive step in China. It would relieve distress. It would promote development. For such relief as is proposed would be distributed in return for labor in road building. A precedent for this plan is furnished in the work relief administered by Mr. Baker for the Red Cross in 1921 which gave a remarkable impetus to the good roads movement in China.

If Farm Board wheat were exchanged for Chinese roads, the excellent work begun in 1921 might be resumed with benefit not only to China but to world commerce. The idea should be well considered in Washington.

What Causes Crime?

CESARE LOMBROSO believed and attempted to prove that there was a distinct "criminal type." His work in 1876 put the question on an analytical basis. Now, the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, in its latest report, confesses not only that it finds no criminal type but that it can give no general answer to the question, What causes crime? "We find it impossible," the commission says, "comprehensively to discuss the causes of crime or factors in nonobservance of law." It does, however, offer in two lengthy volumes a series of intensely interesting sociological studies which fill out the picture of its own earlier reports. In general these studies show the share of responsibility which society itself bears for making criminals.

It is right, perhaps, that the first emphasis of the commission should have been placed on better police, better courts, a new alignment in the prosecutor's office—for these are the pressing needs of America's contest with lawlessness. But obviously there is something more than that. Prevention of crime is needed. The present studies show very clearly that employment stabilization would reduce crime; that city planning, which eliminated slums, would do the same; that better methods of assimilating the alien would help. "It is clear that in the larger sense responsibility for crime rests upon society," says Mr. Henry W. Anderson, who goes, however, somewhat further than other members of the commission in his statement.

The pictures here and there presented in the case studies of the present report certainly give considerable support to his view, and in some instances they are unforgettable. As for instance the printer who was thrown out of work, sought desperately for jobs, then, pride of craftsmanship gone, looked in vain for any kind of rough labor, and finally ended in Sing Sing prison with a three-year term, for snatching a purse containing $11.89. The commentator on this case remarks:

> One wonders whether it would not be a wiser policy for New York State to establish a larger number of effective employment bureaus to prevent these difficulties in adjustment than to build new prisons to which to send men under 30 with a past record of skill in employment and no evidence of intention to break the law.

Hard times cause crime, the report shows; so also do slums. It is here that the tragedy of warped boyhood, finding in delinquent gangs the thrill and adventure in lawbreaking that the normal boy finds in the baseball game, is revealed. The slum is the breeding place for the professional criminal. The youngsters there emulate their hero, the flashily dressed, "big shot" gangster. "I liked to be near him," said one pathetic young hero worshiper, himself an offender, of a notorious crook. "I felt 'stuck up' over the other guys because he came to my home to see Sis."

A less rapid growth, now forecast for America, with immigration exclusion and birth rate tending to drop, will certainly make it easier to deal with crime. The era since 1910 that could see Chicago grow by a million and a third—a growth so amazing as to eliminate all hope of adequate city planning and slum avoidance—is not likely to return. So much the better. To meet the problem of lawlessness, as the present report shows, something else is required besides more and better police. Preventive measures that reach to the very heart of the social and economic structure of the country are significant parts of the problem.

Better News From India

EVERYONE interested in India will rejoice that new hope has arisen for the eventual participation of Mahatma Gandhi in the second Round Table Conference. Although the Indian delegates have sailed for London without him, late developments indicate that a compromise which will allow him to attend may yet be reached between the leader of the Congress Party and the Indian Government.

Mr. Gandhi has moderated the conditions under which he would agree to go to London. Originally he had demanded the appointment of an independent commission to determine whether or not the existing law for the collection of land taxes in Gujarat should be enforced. Now it is reported that he is willing to have all controversies rising out of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement—under which noncoöperation was abandoned and political prisoners released—arbitrated by a specially selected official, such as a high court judge.

It is to be hoped that accord can be reached on some such basis. It would be exceedingly regrettable if minor matters of administration were allowed to handicap the great work of setting up a Constitution for India. And certainly Mahatma Gandhi's absence from London would be a serious handicap.

The making of the Constitution could proceed without the assistance of any delegates officially authorized to speak for what has become the chief organized element in the Indian political world. Nationalist views would not be unrepresented, since several former Congress leaders are included in this year's gathering, as in last year's. It would mean, however, that whatever Constitution ultimately emerges from compromises among numerous interests at the conference might have to be imposed upon the Nationalists by Great Britain.

Even such a difficulty need not necessarily preclude success in the great effort to satisfy Indian aspirations for autonomy. But a Gandhiless conference could not be so satisfactory as if agreement with the Nationalists had been reached in advance. Happily, the moderating influence of Mr. Gandhi upon the Nationalist ranks appears intact. He has preserved this at the cost, possibly, of continuing to stand aloof from the deliberations at London. It is an influence that may turn the balance in favor of peaceful settlement when the question arises of implementing the Constitution drafted by the Round Table.

Canada's By-Election Signs

RESULTS in Canadian by-elections, recently held to fill vacant seats in the Dominion Parliament, are being scanned by political managers as signs of the times. An Ontario constituency, Hamilton East, Conservative since 1904, has elected a Labor member. A Quebec constituency, Three Rivers, Liberal since 1900, is reported as having returned a Conservative.

Some party observers may be inclined to discount both by-election results as being of little or no significance. The weight of the Government's influence probably helped the Conservatives to capture Three Rivers. Abnormal unemployment conditions doubtless affected the result for Labor in the Hamilton constituency. It is significant, however, that the Labor candidate should have won this year with a sweeping majority where a capable Liberal candidate failed last year.

With only four members, the Labor group is still far from being a considerable party in the Dominion Parliament, but Labor's gain in Hamilton may be hardly more gratifying to Liberal partisans than to Conservatives. In recent times, the Liberal Party has lost seats to the United Farmer movement in western constituencies. The Labor movement will endeavor to take seats with equal impartiality from Liberals or Conservatives in city constituencies.

In Canada, the Labor Party is far from being a national force in politics as compared with that party in Great Britain or Australia. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is modeled rather after the American Federation of Labor, without any definite alignment in party politics. There are signs, however, that the political Labor group may grow in strength.

In Three Rivers, the by-election result may reasonably be regarded as confirmation of Quebec's tendency to swing back into the Conservative fold. Laurier won the French-Canadian electorate for the Liberal Party about 35 years ago, but it has been more an allegiance to Liberalism in name than in liberal thinking. Quebec has remained traditionally Conservative, even while electing a solid bloc of so-called Liberals.

Conservative gains in the general election last year more accurately reflected the political outlook of French Canada. Three Rivers may be taken as confirming this realignment of party forces. Independent observers of politics in Canada will welcome it as a more representative division of seats between Conservatives and Liberals in Quebec constituencies. The former solid bloc tended to distort representation in the Canadian Parliament as the mirror of the nation.

Let the Best Man—or Woman—Win

THOSE persons who have been maintaining that there is "nothing new under the sun" will have to reconsider, at least so far as the game of lawn tennis is concerned, for two English women sprang a new idea in the eastern turf court championship tournament at Rye, N. Y., the other day, when they decided to withdraw from the final round of the women's singles after each had won a set. This, so far as can be recalled, is the first time such a situation has arisen in United States Lawn Tennis Association circles and, to say the least, it had the tournament officials very much "in the air."

After the referee had found it impossible to get Miss Joan Ridley and Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman to continue the match in order that there might be a champion for 1931, the question arose as to just how to settle the affair. As neither would withdraw alone, it was impossible to default one and declare the other the champion, and as defaulting both would not settle the issue, it was necessary to establish some kind of a precedent. The decision so far is that no championship name will be engraved on the trophy, and first and second prizes have been given to the two players to divide as they see fit.

Clearly, both women believed they were showing fine sportsmanship in declining to try to defeat each other. But there are other questions involved which are worthy of consideration and which will probably result in some kind of a rule being made by the tennis authorities to govern such a situation. One asks, What about the rights of the spectator who has paid his money to see the final match?

Another, more delicate, one is, Does refusing to play represent the highest sportsmanship? To many it will seem that the essence of sportsmanship lies in a willingness to let the best man—or woman—win, to "play the game" fairly, but for all it is worth, with emphasis on the playing rather than the winning. In this case, by refusing to defeat each other, the contestants put the emphasis—unconsciously perhaps—on victory.

There may have been special considerations involved which would have made further play unfair to one or the other, and there are, no doubt, cases in which a default or withdrawal cannot be avoided; but it would seem that two finalists, no matter how friendly they may be or even if they have another important match to play, should play the match out to the end both in justice to themselves and the spectators, as well as to maintain that good sportsmanship for which lawn tennis has long been noted.

Editorial Notes

Anybody who thinks that farm work is necessarily monotonous for a boy should read a book recently published by the agricultural education department of the University of Missouri. It depends on the farm. On a really up-to-date farm there are at least 154 different jobs to keep the sturdy lad as busy as a bee from sunup till sunset.

The growing inclination of towns and even states to leave the matter of proper speed on straight broad highways to the prudence of the motorist would be more reassuring if there were less variance of opinion among drivers of cars as to what constitutes prudence.

It has been announced that the president of Duquesne University recently trisected an angle, a feat considered impossible for about 2500 years. Now perhaps the learned gentleman will show us how to make both ends meet.

Argentina has a waterfall said to rival in beauty the American Niagara. It is located in an almost inaccessible wilderness, beyond the reach of human "improvements"—which is probably one reason for its beauty.

The penknife got its name through being used in the old days for sharpening quill pens. Was it a jackknife that kept Jack from being a dull boy?

The man on the farm who once told the time by the position of the sun now has a son who tells the hour by the passing mail plane.

The man who invents short grass which does not require trimming is entitled to the world's store of rusty lawn mowers.

Frozen Assets—A couple of ice cream cones in the eyes of any small boy or girl.

The Cuban Rebellion and Its Causes

By RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL
Research Director, Foreign Policy Association

THE first organized uprising against President Machado of Cuba is now little more than a week old, and to the revolutionists the results so far are disappointing. On Aug. 14 former President Mario Menocal and Col. Carlos Mendieta, the two outstanding leaders of the opposition, were captured in Pinar del Rio Province. The revolutionary junta nevertheless has announced its determination to fight to the end. Its success seems to depend upon its ability to win over the support of the Cuban army, which is one of the most highly trained forces in Latin America. Whether or not the movement succeeds, there is little likelihood of permanent peace in Cuba until the present political and economic difficulties are removed.

Gen. Gerardo Machado was elected President of Cuba in 1924 upon a program of economic rehabilitation. For a time he received the support not only of the three organized political parties but of Cuban and American business interests, on the ground that he alone could rescue Cuba from the economic plight into which it had fallen. President Machado embarked at once upon a vigorous public works program, including the construction of the Central Highway and the Capitol in Havana. Likewise he attempted to control sugar production so as to increase prices; and in order to relieve Cuba from its dependence upon sugar, he sought to bring about agricultural diversification.

Despite these efforts the economic and financial condition of Cuba has grown steadily worse. The price of sugar, which in 1920 reached the abnormally high figure of 22½ cents, declined from 2.46 cents in 1928 to 1.47 cents in 1930. The budget deficit increased from $7,000,000 in 1929 to $16,000,000 in 1931. Salaries of government officials, except in the army, have been cut in half. Ten years ago Cuba was the third largest purchaser of American exports; today it has dropped to tenth place.

While admitting that Cuba's economic distress is due in large part to the world sugar depression, his opponents declare that the rule of President Machado has really made matters worse. They assert that his public works program, financed by American loans, has been extravagant and unproductive. They contrast the magnificence of the Havana Capitol with the stark poverty of the countryside. Complaints of the business community reached their height following the passage of the Law of Economic Emergency in January, 1931, which authorized drastic tax increases.

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Business men insist that the new taxes cannot possibly be borne by an already impoverished country. Likewise opponents attack Señor Machado because of the Chadbourne sugar plan. Under this plan, Cuba and other sugar-producing countries have agreed to withdraw the existing sugar surplus from the world market and control future production. It is contended that the plan imposes much heavier sacrifices upon Cuba than upon other countries and that it works against the interest of the small Cuban producer to the benefit of the large American interests. President Machado has been repeatedly accused of playing the game of American business in order to strengthen his political position.

Even under the best of economic conditions, the Machado régime would sooner or later have been unpopular because, far from being democratic, it is an oppressive dictatorship. Although Señor Machado repeatedly promised to leave office at the end of his first term in May, 1929, it was soon evident that he wished to prolong his tenure of power. To give the semblance of legality to his ambitions, the Cuban Congress, which is under the President's control, in the spring of 1927 proposed a constitutional amendment extending his term by two years. In May, 1928, a constitutional convention, also composed only of Machado supporters, convened; but instead of accepting the proposal of Congress, it drew up new amendments providing for a single six-year term for the Presidency, but stating that this rule should apply only to the first election held under the amended Constitution. In other words, Señor Machado was eligible for reëlection. In November, 1928, presidential elections were held with the President as the only candidate, the opposition not being allowed to participate. Instead of retiring at the end of four years, he was inaugurated in May, 1929, for a term expiring in 1935.

During his six years in office, President Machado has become more and more severe, until during the last year a virtual reign of terror has existed. Since October, 1930, it is estimated that about 8000 people have been imprisoned for political reasons. Newspapers have been periodically suppressed; the national university, the normal schools and the high schools have been closed.

The opposition contends that the second Machado term is illegal and that Machado should resign. They point out that under Article 115 of the Constitution a constitutional convention can merely approve or reject a proposal of Congress for an amendment; but that the 1928 convention violated this provision by enacting entirely new proposals of its own. For a time it was hoped that the Supreme Court would hold the 1928 amendments, upon which President Machado's second term is based, unconstitutional; but in a case last June involving the constitutionality of the Law of Economic Emergency, the Supreme Court declined to pass on the question.

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Meanwhile, confronted by growing opposition, the Machado followers have attempted to enact new constitutional amendments under which the President could retire before the expiration of his second term, without losing face. On July 21 the House of Representatives provisionally accepted the Ramirez reforms under which new presidential elections would be held in November, 1932, and Machado would then retire in the following May, two years before the expiration of his second term. These reforms were opposed from the first by the Cuban Nationalists on the ground that the Congress proposing to enact them had no legal existence and that if the reforms should go into effect, the President would name his successor and thus perpetuate the rule of the oligarchy with which he is associated. Unable to force his resignation by peaceful agitation, the opposition finally launched a revolt.

Cubans are uncertain what the attitude of Washington will be toward the present or subsequent revolts, because of the Platt Amendment. The treaty embodying this famous amendment gives the United States "the right to intervene for the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty."

Since the Spanish-American War there have been five revolts or attempted revolts in Cuba; and in each case the United States, under the guise of the Platt Amendment, has thrown the weight of its influence against the revolution. Even though the State Department may not decide to intervene in the prsent crisis, the very existence of the Platt Amendment, giving the United States a right of intervention in case of internal disorder, inevitably has been a deterrent to revolt.

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From the standpoint of material development and the general level of its civilization, Cuba is one of the most advanced countries in the Western Hemisphere. It has not, however, made the political progress of other countries, such as Costa Rica. Undoubtedly one reason for this failure has been the Platt Amendment, which has prevented Cuba from working out its own problems. President Hoover is endeavoring to apply the policy of nonintervention to South and Central America. And there is every reason to believe that he wishes to apply this policy to Cuba.

However, the Platt Amendment is a continual threat of intervention. Its existence has done little good to the United States; whenever she has intervened under its authority only trouble and ill-will have been the result. Moreover, so long as the Platt Amendment exists, Cuba will live in uncertainty, not knowing when and how it will be applied. The Platt Amendment is a sword of Damocles hanging over the future; and the Cuban people will not acquire the self-assurance necessary for political progress until this sword is removed. It is therefore to be hoped not only that the State Department will follow a policy of strict neutrality toward the present revolt, but also that it will abrogate as soon as possible the treaty of May, 1903, in which the Platt Amendment is embodied.

Notes From German Cities

Hiking Makes Nature Lovers

WANDERN (hiking) is an old, old institution in Germany. But it has never been so popular as in the past ten years. It is made particularly easy by the establishment of more than 2100 hostels all over the country, which are reserved primarily for the hiking youth and are therefore called "youths' hostels." They were used 4,233,000 times last year. But "wandern" in Germany is not merely an ordinary pastime. It has what one might call a cultural background. These hundreds of thousands of boys and girls marching through the fields and forests with their knapsacks are not merely stretching their legs or enjoying new sights. They acquire a deep love and, what is more, respect for the beauty and the organization of the nature around them. Therefore it is the aim of those who promote hiking to kindle a love and an understanding for nature. Schools in Germany reserve one day a month for hiking. But this may not suffice actually to inspire the boys and girls to continue hiking after they have left school, is the opinion of some pedagogues. Prof. Dr. Robert Neumann has now recommended in the "Jugendherberge" (the official hiking organ) that in one of the younger classes this monthly hiking day should serve to educate the boys how to hike.

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Jobless Enjoy Surprise Meal

Most everyone has read in books at some time or another of the generosity of some man or woman or child who distributed presents among the needy in full disregard of convention. If only such things might happen in reality! the reader may have thought. Don't they? Listen: In the Köppen Strasse, in the east of Berlin, close to the Schlesischer railway station, through which Russian-bound trains pass, an unusual scene was recently witnessed. The neighborhood around the Schlesischer station is squalid. It is here that the jobless congregate. Across this drab atmosphere a ray of sunshine suddenly cast its light and will not easily be forgotten. Just when most people had had their breakfast and many hungry people were wishing they had some, a well-dressed, elderly man with the kindest of faces appeared from nowhere with a huge market basket on his arm. This was full of "Schrippen," the large white rolls peculiar to Berlin's morning meal. They had just come from a near-by baker's and were warm and crisp and fragrant. Planting himself in the middle of the street, the man cried, "All who are hungry come here!" He had not to wait long for a response to the invitation, and was soon surrounded by gaunt-looking men and women, who stretched out eager hands. When the basket was empty it was refilled at the baker's and this time buns were included, as well as big, fat doughnuts. By this time some 300 grateful recipients had collected and the benefactor had his basket filled for the third time. Then he disappeared as quietly as he had come.

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Islet Goes For Cruise

On a recent Sunday morning, when in spite of bright sunshine the wind was blowing "great guns" across the Havel lakes, the pretty little river resort, Tegelort, a few miles out of Berlin, was crowded with spectators—mostly week-end excursionists—all enjoying an unprecedented freak of nature. Down the middle of the wide river lake came at a rapid pace a charming little island, with trees and bushes and a deep fringe of rushes. It contained, moreover, although only some sixty square meters in size, a tent and three boys in bathing suits who were doing their utmost with boathooks and poles to prevent a collision with sailing yachts attached to the buoys. The island, it seems, had been the previous day part of the borders of the lake; it had doubtless its leanings toward emancipation and took advantage of the high wind to tear up its roots and escape. The boys, week-enders from the city, had pitched their tent among the bushes and slept peacefully till the morning, when, to their amazement, they found themselves rushing at a great rate through the wavelets of the Havel. There being no danger of the island capsizing, they enjoyed the adventure immensely. Finally, after the lake police with their motor launch had endeavored in vain to stay the runaway's wild career, the services of the Berlin "maid of all work," the fire brigade, were summoned and were successful. The ambitious little island was finally caught, towed to the bank and securely moored with long staves to the mainland.